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ALLIES NOT TO GIVE PASSPORTS FOR STOCKHOLM

Announcement in House of Commons Follows British Labor Party's Decision to Send Delegates to Socialist Conference

LONDON, England (Monday afternoon).—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking for the Government in the House of Commons today, announced that the United States, France and Italy had agreed with Great Britain that passports permitting attendance at the Stockholm conference would be withheld.

Mr. Henderson, addressing the members of the House, charged the War Cabinet with double-dealing especially in connection with his visit to Paris. "If the complete story of the Stockholm conference were told now it would not be to the national interest," he declared.

Britain's decision not to grant passports was also announced by the Foreign Minister, Arthur J. Balfour, who declared that passports for Irish Trade Unionists to Stockholm could not be granted.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday).—The expected statement from Mr. Arthur Henderson in the House of Commons this afternoon is being looked forward to with very great interest. If Mr. Henderson makes a statement he will appear in the House as a former Minister explaining the facts which led up to his resignation and it is traditional that in such circumstances the House always gives a sympathetic hearing to a minister. Mr. Henderson will undoubtedly speak to a keenly interested audience.

No official statement has been made but the question of a secret session during which the whole situation can be thoroughly discussed is mentioned and it is well within the bounds of possibility that Mr. Henderson's statement will be made behind closed doors. Mr. Henderson's action in resigning from the British War Cabinet and the present situation of the Labor Party as regards Stockholm are the chief topics engaging the attention of the British public. While many and various opinions are being freely expressed as to Henderson's action and his reason for doing as he did, Mr. Henderson himself asks the public to suspend judgment until they know the facts.

A statement, authorized by Mr. Henderson, is published in which he deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of controversy or recrimination. If, he says, any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture, it will be made in the House of Commons, and even then his "course will be influenced in so far as it would affect the nation's interests in the successful prosecution of the war."

Correspondence between Mr. Henderson and Mr. Lloyd George is also published. Mr. Henderson writes to the Prime Minister stating that he (Continued on page four, column two)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Unfavorable weather has, once again, interfered with the allied operations on the western front. London reports that on Saturday night and Sunday morning the weather was wet and stormy and, as a consequence, there was no infantry fighting. An interesting fact, however, is noted in the British official statement, namely, that a German raid, south of Arras, was successfully repulsed by the Portuguese with bomb and rifle fire.

In the French section, General Petain's forces have achieved further successes and have recovered all the remaining trench elements taken by the Germans last Wednesday night. Most determined fighting is in progress on the eastern front, notably in the neighborhood of Furtzani on the Sereth, where both sides claim successes. In the Rumanian theater, the Russo-Rumanian forces have been obliged to retire in the neighborhood of Oena, northwest of Ploesti, but southeast of that city, in the neighborhood of Galatz, Petrograd reports a successful advance by Gen. Rofoza Averesco's forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The German official statement issued on Sunday reads: Western theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: After yesterday's attacks the artillery battle in Flanders diminished. It did not recommence until evening, when it recommenced on a wide sector and remained lively also during the night. Early today strong enemy reconnoitering detachments came forward at many points of the front after hours of gunfire. They were repulsed everywhere. North of Hallebeke the English brought forward several regiments to (Continued on page four, column one)

SERIOUS GERMAN FOOD SITUATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—According to the Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten, a serious situation for the future of the bread supply has been created by the way in which farmers have rushed produce to the market with a view to obtaining the special premium offered by the German Government for early delivery of new grain. The quantity forthcoming is so great that it cannot be stored properly and the Bavarian Ministry of Interior has now ordered farmers to keep their grain until it can be properly stored and handled.

Meanwhile in an interview with a representative of the Duesseldorfer General Anzeiger, Herr August Mueller, new Undersecretary of State of the War Food Department, hints at the possibility of State monopolies, especially in corn, after the war, and observes that free trade in foodstuffs is out of the question for the present. Concerning the food supply during the coming winter he is optimistic.

PEACE MOVE IN SENATE REACTS

La Follette Resolution for Re-statement of Terms of Allies Is Met by Senator King With "No Compromise" Measure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Soon after Senator La Follette had introduced a resolution Saturday favoring a definition of the purpose of the United States in entering the war, Senator King, a Democrat and a loyal supporter of the Government, introduced another, asserting that peace is not to be thought of until the objects set forth by the President in his address to Congress in April have been attained. Both resolutions went over for discussion sometime this week.

The resolution of Senator King follows: "Whereas, The Imperial Government of Germany, in pursuit of a policy to extend its territorial domains and imperial power by use of military force, organized the German people into an army for aggression and trespass against other nations; and

"Whereas, Germany, without cause and in perfidious violation of its treaties and in contravention of international law and the rights of nations, forced an entrance by military violence into Belgium, and, in aggravation of and in pursuit of such trespass, made war upon Belgium and her unoffending inhabitants, murdered and enslaved noncombatant men, women and children; extorted fines and money, and has, with unexampled barbarity and cruelty, burned and destroyed villages, churches, public edifices, homes and property; and

"Whereas, Germany invaded France and extended to the cities within the zone of military occupation the same cruelties, extortions and atrocities which have been and are practiced in Belgium; and

"Whereas, Germany has occupied Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Courland, and parts of Rumania by military force and without the consent of the nations severally inhabiting such countries and has driven the civil population of said country from their homes and possessions; and

"Whereas, Germany has provoked and prompted the extermination and massacre of the Christian population of Armenia and Asia Minor at the hands of the Turks; and

"Whereas, Germany has, without warrant, laid placed mines in the public waters of the high seas and has constructed and commissioned submarines to destroy neutral and merchant shipping and has wilfully taken the lives of innocent and noncombatant passengers upon both hospital ships and upon neutral ships conveying food for the succor of the starving (Continued on page five, column three)

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ANARCHY BEHIND OKLAHOMA RIOTS

Propaganda Carried on for Two Years Among Illiterate Tenant Farmers—Meetings Held in Caves Among the Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Recent mob demonstrations against the draft in several counties of South-Central Oklahoma were the culmination of propaganda of anarchistic teachings that has been carried on among the illiterate tenant farmers for two years. Those who have been on the scene of the trouble say that organizers of the Working Class Union and the Industrial Workers of the World have been spreading antigovernment doctrines systematically among the farmers of that section of the State.

It is said that for a long time previous to the recent outbreaks bands of farmers and their leaders held regular meetings in caves and other secluded spots in the hills. Government officials expect to prove that this propaganda resulted in instilling hatred in the poor and simple tenant folk against governmental authority as now constituted, and filled them with dreams of a new order, in which the working classes would hold full sway. Many of those who resorted to arms recently believed that they were taking part in a nation-wide revolution that would find its inception simultaneously in nearly every State of the Union, and result in overturning the Government.

When the antidraft rioters discovered that most of the citizenship, even in their own part of the State, remained loyal, and that the guns of their neighbors were turned against them, they lost heart. This accounts, officers believe, for the fact that the revolt was almost bloodless. Most of the rioters fled to the woods without even firing a shot when confronted with armed deputies. The number killed and wounded was less than a half dozen, which is considered a negligible loss when compared with the large number of men under arms on both sides.

The draft rioters are confined in the Oklahoma penitentiary, awaiting trial. It has been discovered that only a few are of draft age, which further bears out the theory of the officers that the anticongression riots were merely the outgrowth of a propaganda which has been carried on against the Government for several years. Federal officials claim, however, that they have obtained evidence that some of the rioters offered to stand with armed force behind boys who would refuse to appear for physical examination. In case this can be proven, all found guilty may be subject to conviction for treason, and liable to the extreme penalty. The United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma has announced that he will ask that all who are proved to have resisted the draft with armed force be tried for treason and sentenced to death.

It is expected that the trial of the draft resisters will take place in October. More than 200 of them now are lodged in the penitentiary or jails. The Government program is to hold these men under heavy bonds upon preliminary hearing for trial in the United States District Court.

While Oklahoma received much undesirable advertising from the antidraft demonstrations, the disturbances brought out the fact that the heart of (Continued on page five, column five)

BARCELONA STILL WITHOUT A MAYOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. MADRID, Spain (Monday).—The office of Mayor of Barcelona, vacant through resignation of the Mayor, has not yet been filled. The Civil Governor has now offered it to 11 different persons, all of whom have refused.

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND

Drop Bombs on Southend, Rochford and Margate—Enemy Aircraft Pursued Out to Sea

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday).—An official statement issued on Sunday night gives particulars of an air raid over the southeast coast of England yesterday. The statement follows: "Enemy raiders caused considerable damage at Southend, where they dropped about 40 bombs. The casualties thus far reported are: 'Killed, eight men, nine women, six children. About 50 people were injured."

"At Rochford two men were injured, but no damage is reported. At Margate four bombs were dropped. One uninhabited house was demolished, but there were no casualties."

An earlier statement said: "About 5:15 o'clock this afternoon a squadron of about 20 enemy airplanes were reported off Felixstowe (in Suffolk). They skirted the coast of Clacton (Essex), where they apparently divided, a part going south to Margate (in Kent). The remainder crossed the coast and went southwest towards Wickford, near which place they turned southeast and dropped bombs (Continued on page five, column two)

MODERATE COAL PRICE ASSURED

Federal Trade Commission Issues Warning to Producers and Dealers—Abnormal Profits Will Not Be Allowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the public will be supplied with anthracite coal at moderate prices is indicated by an announcement issued on Saturday by the Federal Trade Commission, in which producers and dealers in both bituminous and anthracite coal are warned that the commission will exert its powers to the full to see that the public is supplied with coal at reasonable prices. Bituminous dealers are informed that under the provisions of the recently enacted Food Law, which includes jurisdiction over the price of fuels, prices were likely to be reduced. Anthracite dealers are told by the commission that coal dealers who increase their prices after Sept. 1 will have no justification for such charges. In discussing profits made in anthracite coal during the month of May, the commission holds that margins as high as \$2.90 a ton were made by large dealers, and that such a price is an entirely exorbitant one to charge for the services of purchasing and storing coal. Such a margin, it was held, represented a clear profit over the price paid to the wholesale and storage charges of \$1.25 to \$1.35 a ton. This condition was met principally in industries outside of New York City, the commission said. The statement continues: "In New York City the dealers who are the controlling factors of the market regarded 25 cents per ton as a fair and reasonable return in the past, while an additional 10 cents per ton is regarded as sufficient to compensate for additional difficulties of management at the present time."

In its findings the commission says in part: "The Federal Trade Commission has secured the cooperation of all producers of anthracite coal to produce an increased tonnage for 1917 and to market it at moderate prices. Production for the months of April, May, and June was 25 per cent greater than for the same period of 1916. The large producing companies sell at circular prices, issued by themselves, to which they adhere strictly. The commission will continue to use all of its powers to see that the public is supplied (Continued on page six, column three)

ASSURANCES FOR RUSSIAN PREMIER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday).—At the commencement of the fourth year of the war, King George has telegraphed to M. Kerensky, giving him the assurances of the British people never to relax their efforts against the common enemies, and averring their faith in Russia's powers to face and overcome her formidable difficulties. The telegram says: "At the commencement of the fourth year of the great conflict which still rages, and at the moment when you are reestablished in the leadership of free Russian people, I desire to assure you and them that the British people will never relax their efforts against our common enemies."

"In combined force, resolutely exerted by the Allies, will be found the security of an honorable peace and true liberty to the world. I recognize all that Russia is now called upon to bear, but I have faith in her powers to face and overcome her formidable difficulties in this hour of trial. (Signed) 'GEORGE, R. I.'"

HOOVER IS TO CONTROL WHEAT

Food Administration to Assure Fair Profits, Fair Prices and Distribution—Speculation in Crop Will Be Made Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—To control wheat, flour and bread supplies, both for the needs of the Allies and of this country, and to prevent speculation in these necessities, the Food Administration will buy the entire 1917 wheat crop, if necessary. Furthermore, elevators will not be permitted to store wheat for more than 30 days without permission of the Government. All gambling on future delivery is to be stopped at once. Mr. Hoover said on Sunday: "The disturbance to the world's commerce and short supplies have caused a greater disruption of the normal markets for wheat than any other cereal."

"First—As a result of the isolation of certain of the world's wheat-producing countries, by either belligerent lines or short shipping, the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed."

"Second—In order to control speculation, and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between their countries, allied governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single Government agencies instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore, the export price of wheat and flour, and thus the real price, if not controlled, will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser."

"Third—In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year, the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore, there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period."

"Fourth—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the Allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines, these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat."

"It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of \$2.00 per bushel for wheat, set out in the Food Bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is, therefore, no determined price for the 1917 harvest. "The result of this situation is that the normal price-making machinery is entirely broken down unless some different Government action is brought into play, either (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost, and (b) the export price of wheat which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency. (c) Some one must buy the surplus wheat at any given moment and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year. (d) With stabilized prices, extra hazards are introduced into all distribution links, which must be paid for by the consumer. It must be evident that the United States Government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned. Therefore, the Food Administration has determined to take the following course:

"First—In order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour, all elevators and mills over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a Government license, and the conditions of this license to be: That only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse services, that no wheat shall be stored for more than 30 days without the approval of the Food Administration, that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force Sept. 1, and the licenses will be prepared this week."

"While farmers cooperative elevators are excepted by the Food Bill, this has only applied to mutual concerns, and not to stock companies, and in any event, under the advantages of joining the plan, none are likely to stand out."

"In substitution of the broken-down marketing machinery, the Food Administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and is prepared to take the whole harvest, if necessary in order to maintain a fair price, and will resell wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people on one hand, and to sell on the other to the millers for domestic consumption. The Administration will make no charge, except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the Government against loss."

"In order that nothing shall be left to mischance we are setting up a properly constituted and independent auditing committee which will check all transactions at every point. "The Food Administration, under (Continued on page six, column two)

COAL RUSHED TO LIGHTING COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. BROCKTON, Mass.—Word was received here today that 2000 tons of coal are being rushed to the yards of the Brockton Gas Company to replenish the depleted stores of coal which have threatened to close the plant. Officials of the company say that with this supply operations can be continued until a steady source has been obtained. For some time the coal shortage at this plant has caused officials to wire and write to Washington for action in order that a sufficient supply be insured.

The Council of National Defense in Washington announced today that the large supply was on the way to this city. It is expected that with the expected increased coal production and shipping, the gas company will be supplied with their regular amount during the fall and winter.

FINDING OF LOCAL BOARD NOT FINAL

Provost-Marshal Says Acceptance on Physical Grounds May Be Appealed to the District Exemption Boards

Appeal to district exemption boards may be made by men who have been accepted by local exemption boards as physically fit. Provost Marshal General Crowder made this statement today in reply to an inquiry from Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts. "The impression seemed to prevail," said Mr. Gettemy, "that claims for exemption could be made only on grounds of dependents. I was not certain because the blank form deals with the dependents feature only. However, there is a footnote on the blank which asks that it be made plain if a man wishes to appeal from the decision of the local board on physical examination. Consequently, I telegraphed General Crowder for a ruling."

General Crowder's telegram in reply reads as follows: "An appeal may be made from decision on physical examination ordered by local board, but cannot be taken until final decision has been rendered on claims made on any other ground."

Compiled rulings of General Crowder received by Mr. Gettemy provide that "service in the Red Cross ambulance companies is not military service within the meaning of the law, and is not a valid claim for exemption or discharge." Another ruling contained in this specific compilation says: "There is no provision in the law under which medical students can be exempted or discharged."

Further rulings, interpreting the procedure to be followed by the draft exemption boards, have been received at the Massachusetts State House today from Provost Marshal General Crowder in response to telegrams of inquiry from Governor McCall and the State Director of Military Enrollment, Charles F. Gettemy. The telegrams read as follows:

"No. 3199. Please inform local boards that persons considered under Paragraph '1' of Section 20 of the regulations will be drafted, will be for (Continued on page eight, column three)

CITY OF ATHENS SUNK BY A MINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five Americans perished when the American vessel City of Athens was sunk by a mine off Cape Town, Africa, on Aug. 10. Four of the crew and 10 additional passengers were lost. The vessel carried missionaries from Brooklyn and New York headquarters to Cape Town. Their destination was almost in sight when the vessel struck the mine. The victims were: Mr. Sumner and four missionaries—Mr. and Mrs. Hagard, Miss Robinson and Caroline Thompson.

The State Department announced said: "In addition to these, a man named Duckworth, British, and his American wife and six children were lost. Mrs. Duckworth's father lives in Denver, his name is unknown. The telegram shows that Miss Robinson belongs to the Methodist Board Mission at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Pointer of that mission was saved. Nineteen missionaries belonging to a mission with headquarters at 356 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, were saved."

"Mr. Sommer and wife, apparently from Meadows, Ill., were saved. Mr. Richey of 4616 Evans Avenue, Chicago; Mr. Pritchett of 1426 Rockland Street, Philadelphia; David L. Astoria of South Dakota; K. F. Braaten, Minneapolis; a Mr. Denham, an Australian with an American wife and two children; and a Mr. Smith were among others saved."

RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY MOVES. Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The Rumanian royal family, which has resided at Jassy for so long, has now left for a town in the south of Russia owing to the dangerous situation created by General von Mackensen's advance. No official statement is available as to where the royal family or the Government will settle.

UNITED STATES SHOWN NOT TO BE UNNEUTRAL

Sale of Munitions to Enemies of Germany Found to Be in Strict Conformity With a Policy Long Defended by the Kaiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The charge so frequently made, by Germany, in the course of the war, that the United States has acted unneutrally in supplying arms to the Allies, and which has been adopted by Germany's sympathizers in the United States, including even some senators, is such a monstrous contortion of the truth, and in the mouth of Germany is so peculiarly audacious and inept, as to demand exposure.

The simple truth is that the supply of munitions to belligerents has been one of the main sources of the vast wealth accumulated by the Krupps, in whose works the Kaiser is a large shareholder, and by the other German munition plants in one of which the funds of the Church of Rome were invested during the attempt of Bismarck, now completely reversed, to drive the Jesuits out of the country. As a matter of fact Germany has always maintained her right to sell arms, as a neutral, to belligerents. In the instance of the Boer war, whilst inciting the Boers to fight, and expressing her sympathy with them, she was busily engaged in making huge profits by selling to England the munitions for their suppression. Her attack, however, upon the United States is particularly almost humorously indecent, for the reason that when, during the Hague Conference of 1907, the delegates of the United States proposed and pressed a motion forbidding the supply of munitions by neutrals, it was the German delegates who strenuously opposed it, in the interests it was believed of Krupps, but who any case opposed it.

In these circumstances this paper has obtained a review of the situation from an authority to whom the facts are familiar, and is able to give this review to its readers.

"All international law records of this country show that the United States has adhered from the day of its foundation, to the right of a neutral to trade with a belligerent, even to the extent of the sale of arms and ammunition. It has always held that it is the right of a belligerent to frustrate deliveries of such munitions, but that it is not the duty of the neutral to prevent shipments. Generally speaking, Germany herself has, until the present war, always held to this doctrine, and, in the debates, at the Hague Conference, of 1907, when the United States delegates proposed that a rule be adopted prohibiting neutrals from the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent, the German delegates strenuously opposed it. One of the United States delegates to the Conference, Charles N. Gregory, an unquestionable authority on international law, came to the conclusion that the main object of the conference was to prevent any interference with the export of arms by the Krupps at Essen.

"In the face of the universal acceptance of the doctrine that neutrals may sell arms and ammunition to belligerents, when the present war opened, and the British blockade closed the ports of Germany to the possibility of receiving goods from the United States, Germany sought to inculcate the Washington Government to commit an immoral act by curtailing shipments to the enemy of Germany. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Lansing refused to listen to such propositions. They took the view that the United States, by the act of curtailing in any way the sale or shipment of arms to the Allies, would by this act become the ally of Germany, and therefore would be committing an unneutral act."

"For more than two years the German official comment on the attitude of the United States has been bitter in condemnation of the position of this country. The German denunciation has been hardly less pronounced than that of the pacifists here; and resolutions have been introduced, in both Houses, seeking to prevent the shipment of arms to the Allies because Germany did not have the same free access to the markets of this country. "On April 4, 1915, Ambassador Bernstorff lodged a protest with the Secretary of State on the subject, and on June 23 of the same year Austro-Hungary made a similar complaint."

"At the session of the American Academy of Political Science April 30 and May 1, 1915, the German protest was referred to. Dr. Bernard Dernberg, the representative of Germany, who said, 'I want to state here most emphatically that Germany at no time has disputed the right to ship or to sell arms. The statement that she has, is absolutely false.'

"Vast quantities of arms were furnished by Germany to Russia during the Russo-Japanese war. Many of the guns now in use in the Russian army came from Essen. In 1913, when the United States fleet went to Vera Cruz to force the abdication of Huerta, a German ship loaded with arms for Huerta was seized. Germany sold arms to Spain in the Spanish-American war. German citizens have habitually sold vast quantities of mili-

PROGRESS MADE BY FREE RUSSIA

Army Officer Explains Revolution, Desertions in Ranks, and Process of Reorganization Now Going on in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The most remarkable event that has occurred since the outbreak of the present world war is the Russian Revolution. It is curious, however, to what an extent the situation has been misunderstood and misrepresented by the press of the United Kingdom at least. No one is in a position to speak with any authority on the occurrences which have taken place in that great country who is not thoroughly familiar with the temper and customs of the people and has made a careful study of the history of the Russian Empire. It was recently the privilege of a representative of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor to have a long conversation with a Russian officer who has been closely associated not only with the more important of the many Russian officials, but in close touch also with the leaders of the policy and organization of what is now the vast military machine of the British Empire.

The first effects of the revolution were manifested in the big centers, such as Petrograd, Moscow, etc. "Russia," The Christian Science Monitor informant explained, "is an enormous empire in which the government was highly centralized." "You see," he said, "Russia adopted the old system of French bureaucracy, but bureaucracy in Russia has now vanished, and the public is naturally asking what will happen to Russia if Petrograd, once the center of bureaucracy, is now the center of the revolution against it. Formerly people were inclined to believe that the only strength of Russia lay in a strong bureaucracy; but I see, and I am sure you will soon realize, that people are working hard to do all they possibly can to support their country by taking its destinies into their own hands."

The Zemstvos in Russia are a strong organization, corresponding more or less to your county councils, and embody the idea of local self-government which has been in existence all over the Empire since the Fifteenth Century, and which in the Nineteenth Century received increasing power from Alexander II. Later the Zemstvos, you will remember, were asked to handle the supplies for the army; to which they agreed under certain conditions, the main thing being that they should become an all-Russian organization. So quite naturally another big organization was established side by side with the old bureaucratic one. When the revolution came and the old organization fell in ruins—the new one, the Zemstvo—was ready to undertake the formidable task of organizing the country districts. In the towns the task was undertaken by the councils of workmen's delegates.

"As to the revolution, itself," The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "it might be described as the result of an initial struggle between the Central Petrograd Government and a movement in favor of decentralization and self-government on the one hand—and on the other a struggle between the different classes. We do not, however, anticipate anything in the nature of a partition of Russia. The revolution does not want to do what would obviously weaken the country, and while Russia consists of a number of states, many of which have already expressed a desire for autonomy, it would be inopportune to speak of the partition of Russia. The revolution has resulted, so to say, in the creation of new political aspirations. The Finns, the Poles, the Armenians and numerous other nationalities are clamoring for independence or autonomy, and while it is impossible to say exactly how the question will be eventually solved, I would repeat that the last thing the revolutionary party in Russia wants to do is to weaken the country, and while many of these different states or nationalities may be granted some form of self-government or independence, you may be sure that the aim and object of those responsible for the overthrow of the autocracy is to do all they can to preserve a great and united Russia."

"Now as regards the army," The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "I would like to say something on this matter, since I know, as I have been and am intimately connected with it. The wildest rumors were circulated to the effect that a new distribution of land was about to take place, and many of these soldiers, for the most part entirely uneducated, heard this, and simply bolted, with a view to getting what they could. It is difficult, I expect, for you to realize what this question of the land means to the Russian peasant, and when there is a question of getting a little more land, it would take more than ordinary discipline to hold them back. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kerensky, the new Minister, soon put a stop to desertion by declaring that those who did not join the colors would be deprived of any right to claim land in future, neither would they be permitted to have any voice in the coming elections. This checked the deserters at once, because the dream of 90 per cent of the population of Russia is to get more land. As a matter of fact, rumors of the wildest description have been circulated from time to time. Two years ago, just before I was leaving Russia, I made a report personally to the Grand Duke Sergei, and asked him to tell the Tsar that

the men were expecting a new distribution of land after the war. When I am with my men I keep in the closest touch with them, for I feel that unless an officer does so, he is not in a position to secure their confidence. The Russian peasants, and consequently the majority of the soldiers, are simple-minded people. They feel that the Tsar has gone because he was no longer in a position to give them either victory or land. Now they say the new government must at least give us land if they cannot give us victory."

"One of the most wonderful things I have experienced, and one of the most strange, has been the way in which my countrymen have suddenly made order out of chaos in the army. At the commencement of the revolution, a certain number of officers were told by the soldiers to go, but a certain number remained, and these were not really elected, but rather selected by the men. They were selected because they were popular and had already gained the confidence of the soldiers. Then gradually fresh officers commenced to arrive as usual from the schools, colleges, etc., and it was only during the last few days of the revolution that soldiers really took the matter into their own hands. At the present moment they respect their officers as much as, if not more than, ever."

"Meanwhile officers are coming every two weeks to this country with dispatches or on some special mission or other, and only a few days ago one of them told me that our soldiers are tired of the lack of discipline, and anxious to see the new order established. Discipline, he said, is now being established on entirely new lines and with far better results."

"At the present moment, the soldiers are trusting their chiefs, and there is no longer any gulf fixed between the commanders and the men as was the case in former times. The best sign of all is the announcement recently made that a regiment which refused to obey orders was compelled to do so. If I were asked to say what is going to save Russia, I would say that what is already saving her, at this very moment, is this spirit of self-government and self-organization. From the first day of the revolution, numerous and varied forms of self-government sprang up in the towns, among the regiments, the schools, and so forth, but the moving spirit was one of organization, not of disorganization."

"You will perhaps be surprised to hear that the new police force, which is really a kind of militia, is very efficient, and although the country is in the midst of a revolution, thefts and murders have been comparatively few. You will understand, therefore, that when I see the people endeavoring to reorganize the country in so patriotic a manner, I say with confidence that all is well."

"As regards the Provisional Government, the men who now find themselves in their present position never dream of ruling a big empire. In the past they had trusted the Government to politicians, but politicians failed them. The men now at the head of affairs in Russia declare in plain and simple words, that we do not want oppression or extension of territory. In fact, we are prepared to give up what was granted under the old treaties, because we consider that only by so doing can we form the basis for a lasting peace. We do not insist upon annexation, indeed we do not want it, but that does not mean a return to the status quo ante. We are emphatically opposed to the taking of any people's territory against their will, and we insist upon the fact that any change which is made in different frontiers must be in accordance with the rightly expressed wish of the population of the provinces concerned. That, we maintain, is the policy of true democracy."

MUNICIPAL KITCHENS IN BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—It is 12 months since the first municipal war kitchen was opened in Berlin, and the number of depots at which meals are served out now amounts to 66, while the work of providing meals for school children, which was previously carried on by a separate organization, was also taken over by the municipality in October, last. The record of attendance at the various kitchens during the year shows considerable variations. During the first week of October, 1916, that is when the first nine kitchens were in working order and the feeding of school children had been taken over, the number of meals served out daily was 53,187. In February, 1917, this number rose to 152,730, whereas in the following April it was reduced to 117,156. The week that closed the year's record, the second in July, showed attendance at the kitchens to be on the increase again, however, for the daily average for that period was found to be 171,597. The attendance evidently varies considerably, according to the rations obtainable at the moment with the various food cards, and the quantities of food offered for sale on the open market. It is stated that a number of factories and Government offices, 110 in all, at the present time, purchase food for their employees in large quantities from the municipal kitchens.

NEW FRUIT PRICES ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Food Controller has issued a new order, which provides that no jam manufacturer shall buy raspberries for preserving at a price exceeding £35 per ton, including picking and packing transport. Where the fruit is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's premises or for sale in a market, the customary charges may be added. Other permitted charges are market tolls actually paid and not more than 25s. a ton for the use of tubs, baskets or usual packages. The commission of an agent buying on behalf of a manufacturer is limited to 20s. per ton.

WAR CHANGES PATENT STATUS

Steps Which Have Been Taken to Utilize Inventions of Enemy Aliens—How Devices Should Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aspects of the patent situation growing out of the war are pointed out by Lawrence Langner and Albert Parker, members of the Merchants Association. Mr. Langner has recently published a paper on war inventions, consisting of a survey of the laws relating to the adoption of inventions by the United States and the allied governments, and the methods of submitting inventions of military or naval value to the Government.

Mr. Langner points out that many inventions have been submitted, and that a considerable number have been tested and discarded. Examination of the records of the patent office will indicate improvements which will make an unsuccessful invention practicable. It is advisable for an inventor to file an application for a patent, Mr. Langner says, regardless of whether the Government is interested or not. By obtaining a patent, the inventor will protect himself in case he should wish to negotiate with private individuals or a foreign government. He cites the famous example of the Lewis machine gun by way of illustration.

In submitting an invention to a government, Mr. Langner says, "the concise form and statement of advantages, which characterize the patent specification and drawings is the one which is usually preferred by the Government officials in considering the invention, rather than working drawings or rough sketches. Working drawings are, as a general rule, only necessary when the Government has evinced sufficient interest in the invention to call for such drawings."

"The various inventions committees or departments of the allied governments are made up of competent technical experts, ready to adopt any device which appears to have immediate value. The invention should, as a general rule, be submitted by mail, and personal interviews should preferably be avoided unless the Government has evinced some interest in the invention."

"This brief survey of the field does not cover the neutral countries, inasmuch as it is regarded as inadvisable to forward descriptions regarding military or naval inventions to neutral countries while this country is at war, seeing that such information is extremely likely to fall in the hands of the enemy, especially upon the publication of patent applications in such countries."

Mr. Parker, who represents the British firm of Marks & Clerk in this country, has sent the following letter to the Merchants Association:

"In connection with the 'Enemy Trading Bill' it may be of interest to learn that since the war broke out between Germany and Great Britain, applications were made in England for licenses under 650 enemy-owned British patents, and most of these applications have been granted, with the result that many new industries have been established in Great Britain based on inventions which were protected by British patents of enemy ownership."

"The arrangement in England, as in the United States legislation, calls for the payment of a royalty to be held in trust for the German patentee until the close of the war, and further provides for the continuance of the license throughout the full life of the patent, so that capitalists will be protected in the investments they may make for establishing new industries during the period of the war."

"A like provision is incorporated in the United States bill, and if this bill is taken advantage of to the same extent as in England, it is certain that many industries will be built up here under patents at present of German, Austrian and Hungarian ownership. An examination of the list of patents so licensed under the British statute shows that some scores of patents bearing on the dyeing industry have been licensed. "Many articles which were formerly manufactured in Germany or Austria and imported into Great Britain, will undoubtedly in the future be entirely supplied by local manufacture there, and a proper use of the provisions of the United States statute should lead to a similar result here. It might be pointed out that up to the commencement of the war in Europe, Great Britain obtained its entire supply of magnets from Stuttgart, Germany, but some hundreds of thousands of these have since been manufactured in Great Britain, under patents formerly owned by German subjects, and a much better product is now being turned out in England than was produced by the German factories, as many improvements have been made in the German type of magnet, a result which is likely to follow wherever new manufacturing arrangements are established in any line of industry."

POINTS IN NEW SUFFRAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In an article in the Common Cause on the Representation of the People Bill in Committee a review is made of some of the points of the bill that still remain to be dealt with in committee. Four of these points, states the article, are of special interest to women. The most important of these is the question of the municipal vote. It will be remembered by those who have studied the bill, says the article, that the last section of Clause 4 as it stands

provides that "A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for any Local Government electoral area where she would be entitled to be so registered as if she were a man: Provided that husband and wife shall not both be qualified as Local Government electors in respect of the same property." Toward the end of the debate on Clause 4 (on June 20) Mr. Charles Roberts (Lincoln) moved as an amendment that words should be inserted which would make Clause 4 read: "A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector in any electoral area where she would be entitled to be so registered if she were a man; or where she is the wife of a man entitled to be so registered."

In expressing the Government's attitude about this amendment the home secretary pointed out that it was of immense importance, because its effect would be to add about 5,000,000 women local Government electors to the present 1,000,000. He recognized, however, that it had a good deal of support in the House (where many speeches had been made in favor of it, including one from Mr. Arnold Ward); and while deprecating anything being decided at the moment, he gave an assurance that the whole matter might be reconsidered later on.

The second point interesting to women which will have to be dealt with is the question of plural voting. In the discussion on Clause 7, the Government put into the bill a proviso that a woman shall not vote more than once in virtue of her own qualification or in virtue of her husband's qualification. That is to say, if she votes for her house she may not also vote for her husband's business premises, even though he may have two votes for the two qualifications. This seems just, so far as married women are concerned, but it is important that it should be so amended as to allow a woman who has two genuine qualifications, one for residence and one for her own business premises, to have two votes, as she would have if she were a man.

With regard to the university qualification, a question may arise as to the right to vote of women who have done the degree course at Oxford or Cambridge, and if they were men, would have degrees, and therefore votes. As things are now they are excluded from degrees because they are women.

With regard to the university qualification, a question may arise as to the right to vote of women who have done the degree course at Oxford or Cambridge, and if they were men, would be graduates, and unless their rights are made clear in the final discussions on the bill, it seems likely that they may also be excluded from the university vote.

The fourth point, concludes the article, is the question of the pauper disqualification for voting. The Government have promised so to arrange matters that only people who have actually been inmates of workhouses and other state institutions shall be disqualified, and that those who have received out-door relief, or whose dependents have received it, shall not therefore be excluded from voting. Suffragists will watch anxiously to see that this promise is carried out, as otherwise the widowed mothers for whom the state does not yet provide pensions, and who are, therefore, often forced to seek out-relief, will find themselves deprived of the vote which they need even more than most other women.

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESS MEETS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Norwegian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The meeting of the Scandinavian Parliamentary Congress opened on June 29, Mr. Mowinkel (Norway), president of the Storting, acted as chairman and in his opening remarks referred to the horrible pressure of the world war; he expressed his happiness that so far they had been kept out of actual participation.

Five different subjects were down for discussion. I. Report on the commercial and maritime policy of the three countries during the war.

II. Professor Stang's (Norway) proposal that the Scandinavian countries should establish centers for international research work.

III. Social legislation in the Scandinavian countries during the war.

IV. Report of steps taken for furthering the peace of the world.

V. Proposals by Mr. Castberg (Norway), president of the Odelsting, to establish a special bureau for promoting cooperation between the three countries in social legislation. During the consideration of the commercial policy of the three countries, Mr. Mowinkel pointed out that 25 per cent of the number and 30 per cent of the value of the Norwegian mercantile fleet had been lost in consequence of action by the belligerents, and about 500 sailors had lost their lives. He added, however, that much as they might have reason to complain of in the actions of the Entente they were perfectly innocent in comparison with the actions taken by Germany.

Dr. Karl Hildebrand (Sweden) severely criticized the blockade and insisted that Sweden had lost far more through the blockade than through submarines. Mr. Branting (Sweden), the Socialist Leader, entered a strong protest against these remarks. He could not listen in silence he said, to any comparison between the actions of the two groups of belligerents. There could be no parallel, he declared, between the actions of the Entente for the purpose of hindering supplies reaching Germany and the murder of neutral noncombatants. He severely criticized the policy which had been followed by Hammarskjöld, and to this policy he attributed much of the distress now prevalent in Sweden.

POLITICS KEEP SPAIN STIRRED

Case of Regionalism Becoming Threatening—Question of Leadership of Liberal Party Taking Interesting Course

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Señor Dato's declarations, almost daily, about the recent tranquility of the country must be taken as a measure of tact and statesmanship. In a certain sense they are true; although the country is under military law, there is an outward appearance of calm; but everybody knows the violent workings that are going on beneath the surface, and which may break out at any moment. New and disturbing evidences continually arise. The case of regionalism is now becoming threatening. The Premier is keeping the lid shut tight upon the boiling cauldron; but how long he can continue to do so is not a matter for easy prophecy. Having proclaimed himself always an optimist, and declared that no man should essay statesmanship unless he were an optimist, the optimism of the Spanish Premier was never so resplendent as now. "Never," he has just exclaimed, "has more perfect harmony reigned among the members of any Cabinet than in ours, when at different meetings lately we studied numerous problems which presented an extremely delicate character, both from the foreign and interior points of view. All rumors to the contrary discredit themselves."

Someone remarked to the Premier that Señor Villanueva, one of the factional Liberals, was an ardent Germanophile and that in a criticism of the Government's foreign policy he had said that the Foreign Minister, the Marqués de Lema, leaned toward a rupture with Germany. Señor Dato answered, "In the early stages of the war, in the period when the Liberal-Conservatives were in power, that is to say, for a year and a half, Spain was able to maintain the most excellent relations with all the belligerents. The Government will continue now to follow the same policy. We shall maintain the most absolute neutrality, strengthened by the loyalty of our attitude and conduct toward the belligerents. We understand quite well that all Spaniards do not share our way of looking at things. For all that, we are keenly anxious that our opponents should imitate our example in abstaining from discussing international politics, because beyond the frontier the Government should appear to be supported by the will of the whole nation. That is why the Liberal-Conservatives when they were in opposition, observed a patriotic silence concerning all questions relating to a foreign policy even when the treatment of these questions had not their approval."

The question of leadership of the Liberal Party is taking an extremely important and interesting course. It is more than ever apparent that the Count de Romanones, instead of being expunged as the Germanophile elements of the party had hoped, will shortly rise to a vastly enhanced position of authority, as all his friends have anticipated since he abandoned the premiership. It is clear now that the faction led by Señor Villanueva, which proposed to install Señor García Prieto in the leadership, was actuated by Germanophile sentiments and influences. Facts which have become known leave not a doubt about it.

The count welcomes the situation, as the Liberal Party will now purge itself of its Germanophile elements, and be in a stronger position for important developments than before. It has been demonstrated that the recent campaign against him has been not so much against him as Liberal leader as against the man who delivered the famous message to the King on his resignation, in which he urged the necessity of much closer approximation with England and France and virtually proposed intervention in the war. A meeting of the supporters of the count has been held at which the tactics of the Prieto and Villanueva faction were denounced, and it was determined to call a general meeting not only of Liberal senators and deputies but of all the active elements of the party, to decide on the leadership. There is not the slightest doubt that at such a meeting the count will obtain a great majority. What will happen then to the Villanueva section remains to be seen, but it is certain that the official Liberal Party under the count, now free from all the Germanophile embarrassments, will at once adopt a new program, based on the message to the King. This program will embrace a strong pro-Entente policy, as well as domestic measures of extreme importance, such as an extension of regional autonomy, reform of the suffrage, improvement of the conditions of the working classes, and economic development, all accomplished under a domestic interpretation of the constitution. It will be the real beginning in the great effort of the Romanones idealism.

The count himself has just made an interesting statement in an interview which appears in one of the newspapers. He says that he knew in advance that his message to the King would produce a schism in the Liberal Party, but he thought he ought to sacrifice his power to his convictions concerning the international problem. "I sacrificed myself," he said, "to an idea that did not admit of trafficking. On the eve of its publication I communicated the message to my friends, reckoning that it would create a great gap around me, and would place me in an isolated situation in Spanish politics. I am so far deceived that I received numerous adhesions, and my message has had a powerful effect in numerous circles of Spanish opinion." The count, continuing, said he felt that parties based simply on personal adhesions are destined to disappear, since they are powerless to face the great problems of contemporary life. Parties in future must be based on the sentiment of collective interests, inspired by an ideal like the English political parties.

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COAL SHORTAGE ARISING IN UTAH

Single-Track Operation of Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Found to Restrict Supply—Labor Problem Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That there will be a coal shortage in Utah next winter on account of poor transportation facilities from the mines and general car shortage is the opinion that is gathered here.

Several civic and public bodies of the State have appealed to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for relief. E. E. Calvin, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, who recently came here, said that there was no doubt but that there would be a shortage of coal, despite the fact that coal is mined almost at the doors of Salt Lake City.

Various causes are contributing to this state of affairs. In the first place, the dam of the Price River Irrigation Company broke, washing out a section of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company's track. The company is now operating only a single track. There is a constant cry for coal, but the Denver & Rio Grande admits that it cannot fill all orders.

All lines in Utah are congested with traffic. The movement of freight is necessarily slow. The railroads admit their inability to get sufficient men to unload the cars. The scarcity of labor is called the most acute in Utah's history, and no authority has yet stepped forward to provide a solution to a perplexing problem.

With a view to getting more coal into Salt Lake City, the Public Utilities Commission of Utah has ordered the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to take active steps to meet the public demand. The commission has recommended that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad place an embargo on all shipments which do not originate on its line. The commission claims that with its present equipment the railroad cannot handle any other business but that springing up in its own territory.

Owing to lack of cars, it is contended by Utah coal producers that the mines in the Helper District, 124 miles from Salt Lake City, cannot be worked to their full capacity.

C. T. Worley of the Standard Coal Company says: "We are working our mines at half capacity, and could work them to full capacity if the railroads would furnish the cars to haul the coal away. Utah produced 3,500,000 tons of coal last year, and will produce 4,000,000 tons this year. We could produce and sell 7,000,000 tons if the roads could handle it."

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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

attack. They had no success and had to retreat with very heavy losses.

From La Bassee Canal to the south bank of the Scarpe and northwest of St. Quentin the artillery activity increased in strength at intervals, during which forefired engagements frequently developed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne front, in the western Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse the artillery is fighting each other with more intensity than has been usual lately.

At Cerny on Laonnois, two French attacks broke down with heavy losses in the evening. On Carnillet, enemy hand grenade detachments were repulsed before our newly captured positions.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There were no fighting actions of importance.

Aviation: First Lieut. Ritter von Tutschek brought down his twenty-second and twenty-third opponents in aerial battle.

Eastern theater: Army group of Archduke Joseph-Austro-Hungarian divisions captured the dominating heights and the village of Groznoia. The enemy troops brought forward into battle fresh forces against our troops, which are advancing in the Oltuz Valley and made off-repeated counterattacks without success.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The battles north of Fokshani continue. Between the River Sereth and the railway line to Aubudinoiu, the Russians and Rumanians yesterday again attacked our lines with strong forces. We did not lose a foot of ground. Over 130 officers and more than 6650 men were taken prisoners and 18 cannons and 61 machine guns were captured.

From the Sereth to the Danube, the artillery activity increased considerably. A Russian attack at the mouth of the Buzuc was repulsed.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

Last night's official communication says:

In Flanders there has been artillery fighting of varying intensity.

In the eastern theater we have carried out successful engagements in the Trotus Valley and north of the Suchitza.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England, (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The weather was wet and stormy. During the night fighting occurred for possession of a mine crater east of Givency lez La Bassee. Well-established ourselves on the near lip of the crater and drove off counter attacks.

The statement issued on Sunday night says:

The hostile artillery showed great activity last night east and north of Ypres (Belgium).

The number of prisoners captured in the successful attack of the 10th and in subsequent operations east of Ypres has reached a total of 454, including nine officers. In the same operations we also captured six German guns.

An attempted enemy raid this morning south of Armentieres was successfully repulsed by the Portuguese with bombs and rifle fire.

In spite of repeated storms and strong westerly winds, which greatly favored the enemy forces, our airplanes carried out much successful work yesterday. In air fighting three German machines were downed and four others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes were forced to land behind the enemy line and three other British machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In Belgium there were artillery duels north of Bixchoote. There were no infantry actions.

East of Fayet (north of St. Quentin) our troops reconquered all the trench elements which the Germans had occupied on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took 20 prisoners in the course of this action.

In the sector of Noisy Farm and Laffaux Mill our scouting parties penetrated the enemy lines at a number of places and returned with prisoners.

South of Ailles the Germans renewed their attack upon the trenches which we had previously conquered. Two attacks, one of which was very violent, were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy forces. Our troops maintained all their positions and in the course of the night realized further progress.

In the Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse, the artillery bombardment was quite heavy. West of Avancourt we checked an enemy surprise attack.

In Alsace there were patrol encounters in the Carbach Wood.

The official communication issued on Sunday evening, reads:

Today the cannonade assumed at times rather considerable violence in Belgium, in the sector of Hurbise (Aisne) and on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun region).

The Germans have directed a scattered artillery fire all over the city of Rheims. Two civilians there were killed and one civilian was wounded.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

On the night of Aug. 10-11 and during the day of the 11th our aviators on the front in Belgium bombed enemy encampments north of the Hochtulst forest and also the stations at Cote-march and L'Escler-veide. A fire was started and violent explosions were observed at Licht-

veide. The aviation ground at Colmar (Upper Alsace) also has received many projectiles.

Army of the East, Aug. 11: The enemy forces attempted several attacks near Lake Doiran, in the Tchernia bend and in the region between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. All the attacks were beaten back. The British troops in the region of Krastall carried out a successful raid on the Bulgarian trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Rumanian front: In the region of the upper Dobra River and north of the Dofteina River, fighting continues with variable success. West of the Oena-Grozeski line, during the whole of yesterday, battles of great intensity took place. The Austro-Germans launched stubborn attacks chiefly in the direction of Oena. Toward evening the Rumanians were forced to retire to Oena along the Moshorell road and to the west of Grozeski.

In the direction of Fokshani the Austro-Germans yesterday launched stubborn attacks along the Fokshani-Maraschti railroad line. Our troops and the Rumanian troops, in spite of the considerable superiority of enemy forces, stubbornly defended their position and made counterattacks, during which about 1200 German prisoners were captured. Toward evening, under strong pressure of enemy forces, our troops and the Rumanians retired to the villages of Maraschti and Furtzent.

In the region of the mouth of the River Buzov our troops, having assumed the offensive, captured as the result of their rapid onslaught a number of the enemy positions, taking a number of prisoners, four cannon and eight machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The desultory artillery fire became more frequent on the Julian front. The stations of St. Lucia and Tolmino and the neighboring railway sheds, upon which our fire was concentrated, were severely damaged.

Yesterday morning our flights, accompanied by escorting planes, returned to the Chiapovano Valley to renew their bombardment of the military works there. Having dropped more than four tons of torpedo incendiary shells and obtained direct hits on their objectives, all our battle chasing machines returned safely. An enemy machine, beaten in an air fight, was forced to land on Friday.

ALLIES NOT TO
GIVE PASSPORTS
FOR STOCKHOLM

(Continued from page one)

gathered at an interview that Mr. Lloyd George "had reached the conclusion that his retention of the position of secretary to the Labor Party was no longer compatible with his membership of the War Cabinet." Mr. Henderson explained also that recent experiences have impressed him with the embarrassing complications arising from this dual quality of office. He, therefore, had resigned. "I continue," the letter concluded, "to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion, and trust that in a non-government capacity I may be able to render some little assistance to this end."

Mr. Henderson's letter follows: Dear Prime Minister: At our interview last night I gathered you had reached the conclusion that my retention of the secretaryship to the Labor Party was no longer compatible with my membership in the War Cabinet. Recent experiences have impressed me with the embarrassing complications arising from this dual quality of office. In the circumstances, therefore, I deem it advisable to ask you to release me from further membership in your Government. I continue to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion, and I trust that in a non-government capacity I may be able to render some little assistance to this end.

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To Mr. Henderson's letter, Mr. Lloyd George replied:

My Dear Henderson: I am in receipt of your letter of this morning, tendering your resignation of your position as a member of the War Cabinet, and have received the permission of His Majesty to accept it. My colleagues and I have received with satisfaction your assurance of your unabated desire to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and they greatly regret that you can no longer be directly and officially associated with them in that enterprise.

There are, however, certain facts with which it is essential that the public should be acquainted in order that they may form a correct appreciation of the events that have led to this regrettable conclusion. The first is that your colleagues were taken completely by surprise by the attitude which you adopted at the Labor conference yesterday afternoon. You know that they were in the present circumstances unanimously opposed to the Stockholm conference, and you had yourself been prepared to agree to an announcement to that effect. Some days ago, and at your suggestion, however, and that of your labor colleagues, it was decided to defer any such announcement until after the meeting yesterday.

I was under the impression, after several talks with you, that you meant to use your influence against meeting enemy representatives at Stockholm. What has happened in Russia during the last few weeks has affected materially our position in reference to that conference. You admitted to me that the situation had changed completely, even within the last fortnight, and that whatever ground you might have thought there was for delegates from allied countries in attending such a

conference a fortnight ago, events of the last few days had shown you the wisdom of such a course.

That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the Cabinet and of your Labor colleagues in the Ministry. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you yesterday afternoon, stating that you "ought to inform me, after most careful consideration, that you had come to the conclusion you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia," and that your colleagues subsequently read the speech which you ought to have informed the Cabinet of before you entered at the conference.

When you spoke at that conference you were not merely a member of the Labor Party, but a member of the Cabinet, responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless, you did not deem it necessary to inform the conference of the views of your colleagues, and the delegates accordingly were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

The second point is this: Yesterday morning we received a most important communication from the Russian Government in which we were informed that "although the Russian Government did not deem it possible to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm conference, they regarded it as a party concern, and its decision as in no way binding on the liberty of action of the Government"; and further, the covering letter which accompanied this communication contained these words:

"I hasten to lay before you the above information, as I fear that the impression hitherto has prevailed that, in the words of one of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm conference, and this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favor of the Labor and Socialist parties of Great Britain participating in the conference."

Immediately on the receipt of this information I sent it over to you with the request that you communicate it to the conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that in the course of your speech you made a very casual reference to "some modification" in the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and by the communication to them of official information showing that the attitude of the Russian Government toward the Stockholm conference was very different from what had been supposed.

In these circumstances your action does not appear to have been dictated either to the Government or to the delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact which necessarily must have affected their judgment.

I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the press.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Henderson in the course of Saturday afternoon gave out a statement to the press in which he said: "In connection with the Labor Party conference, what are obviously inspired statements appear in the press of today containing reflections upon Mr. Henderson without being supported by evidence. He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of public recrimination or controversy. He can only request the public to suspend judgment until they know the facts. If any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture it will be made in the proper place, namely, the House of Commons; and even then his course will be influenced in so far as it will affect the nations interested in the successful prosecution of the war."

The above also applies to a communication which Mr. Henderson has received from the Prime Minister with an intimation that it is being sent to the press.

W. A. Appleton, general secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions has issued a statement strongly condemning Mr. Henderson's attitude. "By insisting upon attendance at the Stockholm conference," he says, "Mr. Henderson destroyed the unity of the allied democracy, jeopardized the unity of the British movement, and affronted the colonial and American movements. He has given his enemies the chance for which they were always seeking during the three years of the war, and has placed the Government of which he is a member in a very equivocal position. One wonders why."

A large number of workmen in the Bristol Channel shipyards have issued a manifesto declaring that their unions acted without their knowledge in deciding on representation at Stockholm.

Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamen's Union, in a statement given out on Saturday, says that he is dissatisfied with the conference and that he is going to organize a counter-movement.

"The Sailors and Firemen's Union," he says, "are fully determined to stick to their guns and refuse to carry the peace delegates abroad."

Mr. Wilson has also sent the following cable dispatch to Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor:

"We are acting with Appleton and other reliable trades unionists. The voting of the branches of the unions taken by us records the fact that 1,500,000 trade unionists are in favor of the Seamen's and Firemen's action. We are conveying a further conference of trade unionists to demand a referendum prior to sending delegates to Stockholm to meet enemy delegates."

Mr. Wilson issued a statement earlier on Saturday, saying that the committee of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union would take the responsibility of convening a conference on Aug. 20.

"We are going to invite to the conference," said the statement, "the executives of all the trades unions and branches of all trades unions who

voted in favor of our union's action in refusing to carry delegates to Petrograd. We already have got 1,500,000 votes. The object of the conference will be to demand that before any delegates are sent to a neutral country to meet enemy delegates a referendum be taken of the trades unionists of Great Britain."

The decision of the British labor conference to send delegates to a consultative conference of the International Socialist organization at Stockholm is severely commented on in the press. The papers allude caustically to the speech of James Ramsay MacDonald, in which he referred to "our German friend."

It is asserted that Mr. Henderson did not represent fully and accurately the view now entertained in official Russian circles regarding the international conference at Stockholm. The Evening Standard on Saturday declared that Mr. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, sent his views to London for the information of the British Government.

"The Russian Premier made it clear," the newspaper says, "that while Russian delegates would not be prevented from attending the Stockholm conference, the decisions of that body would in no way bind the Russian Government."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who thus resigns his position as a member of the War Cabinet, a position which he has held since the formation of the Lloyd George Ministry, some eight months ago, is easily the most prominent figure in the British labor world. He has mounted the political ladder with remarkable rapidity, for it is only just 14 years ago that he first entered Parliament. For years, however, before that time, he had been prominent in municipal work, and at the time of his election for the great mining constituency of the Barnard Castle division of Durham, he was Mayor of Darlington.

Mr. Henderson served his apprenticeship as a molder at Robert Stephenson & Co.'s works at Newcastle, and from the first took a foremost part in trade union work. When a coalition government was first formed in 1915 he was chairman and secretary of the Parliamentary Labor Party, which post he had held, with an interval of three years, since 1908, and to which he had risen from his trade as a molder, through various official positions in his trade union society and in the trade union movement generally, as well as in municipal and political life. He was selected by Mr. Asquith as a representative of labor in the coalition government, and appointed president of the Board of Education, which position he later relinquished in order to be able to devote more time and work to the onerous task of labor adviser to the Government. As has been said, he joined Mr. Lloyd George's ministry on its formation last December, as member of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Henderson is a Scotsman, a man of wide sympathies, shrewd and tenacious, but withal big-hearted. He loves an uphill fight, but, hitherto he has always known how to stand aside when he thought, by doing so, he would serve best the cause he had at heart. Perhaps one of the most significant incidents in his career was when he was chosen as a colleague for John Morley at Newcastle in the famous election of 1905, but withdrew in favor of James Craig.

British Press Comment

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Sunday Observer, commenting on the action of Arthur Henderson, says:

"The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has not a shadow of right to speak for Russia. Neither Mr. Henderson nor the Independent Labor Party has the right to speak for Great Britain. If the attempt to arrogate such right goes further, there must be instant repudiation."

The only means of correcting the mischief is for the Government's allies to take instant action in union. They ought to assert that in free countries in time of war responsibility and authority belongs solely to the Government representing the whole nation in accordance with a true parliamentary system, which Germany does not possess.

We hope President Wilson, without waiting for any other lead, will take this policy. He could give it an incomparably clear and grave expression in such another State document as he recently addressed to Russia.

We hope Mr. Lloyd George will take the initiative in inducing all in the League of Liberty, including the United States and Mr. Kerensky's Government, to declare that there can be no negotiation whatever until the absolute and unconditional withdrawal from the territories invaded by the enemy is assured, and that there can be no peace until reparation, restitution, and guarantees are actually obtained and accomplished.

If that declaration cannot be assured, Mr. Lloyd George ought to take the issue to the people at a general election as soon as possible. We must know who represent opinion and power, and we must face our soldiers' and workmen's movement before irreparable mischief on the Russian model has been done.

The only alternative would be for the Government to have a direct meeting with the chief representative of labor and to give its reason, as the Government, why Friday's decision should be reversed. That would be the best solution.

The Stockholm conference must not take place with British participation apart from America and the Allies.

Germans and Labor Peace Aims

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

General press comment on the British Labor memorandum is not yet available but that of the German western organs is extremely hostile. The Radical Koelnische Zeitung complains

that whereas Germany advised them to concern themselves with Ireland, Egypt, India and other nations oppressed by Great Britain, the British workers are interfering in matters, like Alsace-Lorraine and Palestine, which are not their business.

The Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, Krupp's organ, declares that the British Labor Party's peace conditions are identical with those of the Government and aim at a complete victory and the destruction of Germany's prestige, power and economic life and the Koelnische Volkszeitung, the Center organ, agrees that British Socialists are clearly as imperialistic as the British Government.

RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mr. Arthur Henderson's resignation and its acceptance by the Premier is officially announced.

Mr. Hughes Opposes Conference

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The Colonial Office announces that Mr. Hughes, Australian Prime Minister, has telegraphed saying he is strongly of the opinion that representation of Great Britain at the Stockholm conference is most undesirable and calumny to the prosecution of the war and in deciding the terms of peace. It is, he continues, impossible to reconcile representation at the Stockholm conference with the war aims of Great Britain as stated by Mr. Lloyd George.

"I regard this conference," he states, "at which peace cranks of all countries, including Britain, and secret agents of Germany masquerading as pacifists and friends of labor, will be gathered together as a fanning trap set to catch loyal British labor representatives and through them organized labor now supporting the war."

Possible Policy of Cabinet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—It is understood that Mr. Henderson will today make a personal statement concerning his resignation immediately after question time in the House of Commons and it is expected the Prime Minister will be present when he will, if necessary, explain the Government's action in the matter, indicating the possible policy of the Cabinet with respect to the Stockholm conference.

Mr. Barnes Possible Successor

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—It is considered certain that Mr. George Barnes, Pensions Minister, will succeed Mr. Henderson as Labor adviser to the Government and member of the War Cabinet. He fulfilled these duties during Mr. Henderson's special visit to Petrograd.

Surprise in France

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Occurrences in London regarding the Stockholm conference have caused at least very considerable surprise in France. The Temps states that Mr. Henderson in his speech placed himself at variance with the facts. The great necessity, this paper declares, is of a positive policy in conformity with the common interests of all the Allies, and it advocates the refusal of all passports by the French Government whilst M. Hervé in La Victoire says it would be too bad if after wrecking Russia, the influence of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates should, owing to the simplicity or weakness of western Socialists, succeed in wrecking the democracies of Great Britain and France.

Germans May Not Attend

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German Socialists will probably not attend the Stockholm conference if Socialists from the Entente nations insist on discussing responsibility for the war, a semi-official statement published by the Frankfurter Zeitung asserted today.

AMERICAN METHODS

ON RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—In a speech at a reception given on Sunday at the Ministry of Communications to the members of the American railway mission, M. Yourenoff, Minister of Public Works, said the application of American methods had resulted in measures justifying the hope that a normal regular service would shortly be resumed on the Russian railways.

The Minister announced that the Government would take immediate steps toward restoring the Siberian line to a condition necessary to cope adequately with the transportation from the United States by way of Vladivostok of all products.

BRITISH OFFICIAL

VISIT TO ALGECIRAS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MADRID, Spain (Monday)—A telegram from Algeiras reports a visit of the British Rear Admiral in command in the Gibraltar station to the Military Governor of Algeiras. There was a great demonstration of friendly feeling. The Governor gave a reception at which all military, naval and civil authorities were present. Speeches were delivered in which the friendship between Spain and Great Britain was manifested. A Spanish infantry regiment formed a guard of honor. The function has created a considerable impression.

NEW CATALAN CHIEF

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Señor Bartrina, vice-president, has been nominated to the chieftainship of the Catalan Party in place of Señor Prat de la Riba.

NEW EDUCATION
BILL IN BRITAIN

Mr. Hayes Fisher Explains Measure Which Would Advance Present School Conditions in England and Wales

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—To an attentive house, Mr. Hayes Fisher, the president of the Board of Education, explained his new bill in the House of Commons. "Education," said Mr. Fisher, "should be education of the whole man. Ideals which well-to-do parents set before themselves for the education of their families were ideals also for the families of the poor. The State has need to secure for all its young people conditions under which mind, body and character might be harmoniously developed."

Mr. Fisher's proposals fell into two main divisions. First, school developments, including voluntary nursery schools, full-time compulsory schooling for all from 5 to 14 part time education up to 18 in lieu of full-time attendance at a secondary school and the development of physical training in school camps and otherwise, care being taken that at all stages the child should be protected against the competitive claims of industry.

Second, administrative developments, including an effective survey of the whole educational provisions of the country and general improvement of the administrative machinery, both central and local, to include submission to the board by local education authorities of schemes, not only for the progressive development of education in their respective areas, but also for their union in groups to deal with matters such as the training of teachers which could not be organized effectively by each local authority separately.

These proposals do not go the full length of the demands made by the Workers Educational Association, which asked full time education up to 16, and half-time instead of part time up to 18, but they constitute a notable advance upon the present conditions of education in England and Wales. It is not intended that the bill should be further proceeded with this session. It has now been introduced in order that it may be discussed by all parties concerned before further action is taken.

PEOPLE OPPOSE
STRIKE IN SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—In spite of a declaration by the executive of the Railways Workers Northern System that they would not sanction beginning a strike while negotiations, having any hope of success, were proceeding with the company, the Government had doubts of the sincerity of this announcement, being convinced that agitators, possibly with foreign support, were at the back of the business and their doubts were justified when it was stated on Friday evening that the time limit having expired the strike had begun.

It commenced, however, in a very half-hearted way, and it did not by any means appear that the men generally had any strong will in the matter, while there was no evident disposition on the part of the workers on other systems to ally themselves with the movement. The men on the Madrid Alicante and the Zaragoza Railway declared they would remain outside it and the railway men of Barcelona said the same, but the national committee of the Metal Workers Federation is disposed to make common cause with the strikers.

The Roman Catholic Syndicate of Spanish Railway Workers, whose headquarters is at Valladolid, publishes a long manifesto declaring the present agitation is anti-patriotic. The Government have taken every possible precaution and the Premier, Señor Dato, seems likely to deal with the affair with a very strong hand and the Minister of Interior also.

Military guards have been placed at tunnels, bridges and different points on the permanent way. General traffic has so far been little interrupted, owing to a large proportion of the men remaining at work, others being provided by the military authorities and volunteers offering themselves, while passenger service is so far maintained as usual.

It is the general belief that a strike is being attempted with the sole object of disturbing the country and as was the case with the last strike it has not the sympathy of the people, however discontented the latter may be in many ways.

MAHSDS TO KEEP PEACE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SIMLA, India (Monday)—Mahsuds to the number of about 200, assembled at Sarwekal, have sworn to keep peace, and thus finishes a recent Indian frontier incident with credit to all arms, among which are a Nepalese contingent.

KILKENNY FOR SINN FEIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Kilkenny election has resulted in a further gain for Sinn Fein. Mr. Cosgrave, Sinn Fein, securing 772 votes and Mr. McGuinness, Independent Nationalist, 392 votes.

NEW CATALAN CHIEF

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Señor Bartrina, vice-president, has been nominated to the chieftainship of the Catalan Party in place of Señor Prat de la Riba.

STOCKHOLM WILL
GET FRENCH VIEW

Socialists Decide to Attend Conference and Urge Action Against Nations Refusing to State Their War Aims

PARIS, France (Monday)—After a

prolonged discussion the permanent administrative committee of the French Socialist Party has adopted a resolution stating, among other things, that French Socialist delegates will go to the Stockholm conference to demand that the governments which still refuse to make known their war aims, and whether they are prepared to make reparation in accordance with the rights of the people be made to do so by Socialist action. The declaration says:

"The (Socialist) Party does not go to Stockholm in search of a peace of compromise which would leave the fate of the peoples in suspense, and at the mercy of fresh wars. It goes to declare that respect for the people's right, respect for treaties and an engagement henceforth to submit every possible conflict to the justice of nations, can alone constitute an acceptable peace."

"It goes to ask Socialists—all Socialists—whether they condemn the Government responsible for violations committed at the outbreak of the war and, if after pronouncing such condemnations, the Socialists—all Socialists—will take action against the Governments in order to shorten the war by saving the honor and lives of the peoples."

"It goes to demand that the Governments, which still refuse should be obliged by Socialist action to make known their war aims and whether they are prepared to make reparations in accordance with the rights of the peoples, and to declare publicly if they still intend using the war map as a means of reaching peace."

"It goes to demand whether the Socialists who persist in giving moral and material aid to the guilty Governments can still remain members of the Internationale; and whether the Internationale will not recognize as its own only those who, by denouncing those responsible, show thereby that they are resolute to accomplish acts which will give life to the Internationale, while at the same time they will conduct the peoples toward a beneficial peace."

The French section of the Internationale also has drawn up conditions for the participation of its members in the International Socialist conference. A readiness is expressed to partake in any such conference provided it is convened strictly in accordance with the regulations of the international Socialist bureau. The conditions specified read:

"The delegates are to be given proper mandates by organizations regularly affiliated with the Internationale, and a program is to be drawn up beforehand after a question has been discussed by delegates appointed for this purpose."

"In order that the international meeting shall be able to produce useful results all sections are expected to adhere to the following principle beforehand, in case of warlike aggression by any power:

"The proletariat of the nation attacked has claim to the aid of all proletariats of all nations, whether belligerent or not, an aid which may vary according to circumstances from a simple protest to

KAISER'S TALK
TO MR. GERARD

Bitter Against United States, but Says He Would Not Have Permitted Sinking of the Lusitania Had He Known

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The German Emperor said before James W. Gerard, when the latter was United States Ambassador at Berlin, that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the steamship Lusitania had he known of the plan; that no gentleman would kill so many women and children. At the same time, however, he displayed great bitterness toward the United States. This is one of the statements made by Mr. Gerard, continuing his copyrighted story in the Public Ledger on the course of Germany during the last few years. Mr. Gerard says:

"I have told in another chapter how the German Emperor had refused to receive me as Ambassador of a country which was supplying munitions to the Allies. From time to time, since I learned of this in March, 1915, I kept insisting upon my right as Ambassador to be received by the Emperor, and finally, early in October, 1915, wrote the following letter to the Chancellor:

"Your Excellency: Some time ago I requested you to arrange an audience for me with His Majesty. Please take no further trouble about this matter. Sincerely yours,

"JAMES W. GERARD."

"This seemed to have the desired effect. I was informed that I would be received by the Emperor in the New Palace at Potsdam on Oct. 22. He was then to pay a flying visit to Berlin to receive the new Prussian Minister and one or two others. We went down in the train to Potsdam, von Jagow accompanying us. In the morning, and it was arranged that we should return, leaving Potsdam on the train a little after 1 o'clock. I think that the authorities of the palace expected that I would be with the Emperor for only a few minutes, as when I was shown into the room where he was, which was a large room opening from the famous Shell Hall of the palace, the Prussian Minister and others to be received were standing waiting in that hall.

"The Emperor was alone in the room and no one was present at my interview. He was dressed in a hussar uniform of the new field gray, the parade uniform of which the frogs and trimmings were of gold. A large table in the corner of the room was covered with maps, compasses and scales and rules and looked as if the Emperor there, in company with some of his aides, or possibly the Chief of Staff, had been working out the plan of campaign of the German armies. The Emperor was standing, so, naturally, I also stood, and according to his habit, which is quite Rooseveltian, he stood very close to me and talked very earnestly. I was fortunately able to clear up two distinct points which he had against America.

"The Emperor said that he had read a German paper that a number of submarines built in America for England had crossed the Atlantic to England escorted by ships of the American navy. I was, of course, able to deny this ridiculous story at the time and furnished definite proofs later. The Emperor complained because a loan to England and France had been floated in America. I said that the first loan to a belligerent floated in America was a loan to Germany.

"The Emperor sent for some of his staff and immediately inquired into the matter. The member of the staff confirmed my statement. The Emperor said that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known, and that no gentleman would kill so many women and children. The Emperor showed great bitterness against the United States, and repeatedly said, 'America had better look out after this war' and 'I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war.'

"The interview lasted about an hour and a quarter, and when I finally emerged from the room the officers of the Emperor's household were in such a state of agitation that I felt sure that they must have thought something fearful had occurred. As I walked rapidly toward the door of the palace in order to take the carriage which was to drive me to the train, one of them walked along beside me, saying: 'Is it all right? Is it all right?'

"The unfortunate diplomats who were to have been received and who had been standing all this time outside the door waiting for an audience missed their train and their lunch."

WAR INDUSTRIES
BOARD CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Criticism of the War Industries Board is made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, which, it pointed out, did not in any way intend to interpret the beliefs of the Council of National Defense, of which the War Industries Board is a part. The statement reads in part:

"Under the most favorable conditions the War Industries Board must necessarily labor under great difficulties. Not being an official department of the Government engaged in procuring war supplies, the board will not, have problems presented as they arise, but only as they are referred or may be known after they have developed. In its deliberations on these problems the board must rely upon information supplied and furnished by staffs of employees acting under independent supervision and control. When the board reaches decisions it will have only indirect means of putting these decisions into effect."

The statement continues. To get the war information the War Industries

Board must, under existing conditions, rely upon staffs of the Secretaries of the War and Navy. No powers are vested in the War Industries Board by statute, executive order or appointment. To secure legal action the board must rely upon the power of some other agency of the Government, as, for example, the War and Navy Departments, which retain their full powers regarding the securing of war supplies. According to the official announcement the War Industries Board is to furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases.

GERMAN AIRMEN
RAID SOUTHEAST
COAST OF ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

In the neighborhood of Southend (in Essex). Some bombs also were dropped on Margate.

"No reports of damage or casualties have yet been received. Our own aircraft were very quickly in the air and they pursued the enemy out to sea."

Southend-on-Sea, to give the place its full title, is a popular holiday resort on the Essex coast at the mouth of the Thames, some 40 miles east of London. It devotes itself largely to its visitors, especially day visitors, although there is a considerable residential section.

Margate is a port and popular seaside resort in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, a few miles from the North Foreland. It lies some 74 miles east-by-south of London and is also a great place for holiday makers, its fine beach and bathing facilities being special attractions.

Rochford is a small town in the county of Essex, about 15 miles south-east of Chelmsford.

Frankfort-on-the-Main Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—An official statement issued on Sunday says:

In reprisal for the German bombardments of Nancy and the region north of Paris two of our machines piloted by Lieutenant Mezergues and sub-Lieutenant Beaumont yesterday dropped bombs on Frankfort-on-the-Main. Both machines returned undamaged.

It is confirmed that a German aviator was brought down on Aug. 9 on the Belgian front. Yesterday a German machine was shot down by machine-gun fire northeast of Vauxaillon.

Raiders Brought Down

LONDON, England (Monday)—Two of the German airplanes which raided the coast resort on Southend and other towns on Sunday were brought down by British fliers, the Admiralty announced. The machines were brought down off the coast of Flanders. One of them was a Gotha, the new type of German plane, while the other was a seaplane.

NEWSPAPER PRICE
SETTLED IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Monday)—The question of the size and price of Paris newspapers, which are handicapped heavily by the cost of and the shortage in paper and other increased war expenses, was settled on Saturday by M. Viviani, acting as Minister of the Interior in the absence of M. Malvy. He issued a new set of regulations governing all periodicals.

The smallest size 5 centime paper may continue to be sold for 5 centimes if the issue contains two pages only on Monday and Thursday and four pages on other days. For the next larger size 10 centimes may be charged, but the limit is, four pages daily. The third size may charge 10 centimes, but they are limited to two pages on Monday and four on other days. The largest size may charge 10 centimes for two pages on Monday and Thursday and have four pages on other days. Papers issued between 10 o'clock and noon may choose their own two-page days.

The few remaining expensive papers, as well as the weeklies and bi-weeklies, are limited severely. This is found necessary because many journals have been increasing their sales.

PROTEST AGAINST
GERMAN BARBARITY

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Central Committee, which is dealing with the affairs of war prisoners, issued a statement on Saturday "in high protest against the refined barbarity which Germany is displaying" toward Russian prisoners.

The statement says that Germany is not fulfilling her promises regarding the internment in neutral countries of prisoners, that she is illegally retaining military prisoners unfit for service, and that she is placing restrictions on the men communicating with their homes and intercepting letters asking assistance from the Red Cross. It also says that the rations of the prisoners have been reduced to unheard-of proportions, and that they include adulterated products injurious to the men. In addition, prisoners are compelled to undertake superhuman labor.

MOROCCO'S EXPENSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The Ministry of Finance has published a statement in which the expenses for Morocco for the first six months of this year are compared with the same period in 1916. It is shown that there has been a reduction of 37,667,244 pesetas. Large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from Morocco.

SHIPPING BOARD
OUTLINES PLANS

Additional Appropriation to Be Asked—Government May Decide to Take Over Plants and Control Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A second \$500,000,000 appropriation will be asked of Congress by the Shipping Board this week, it is understood, in order to speed up the shipping program and enter into contracts for the fabricating of steel ships. Before the end of the Denman-Goethals régime this action was forecasted, the announcement having been made at that time that the original \$500,000,000 appropriation had been practically used up by contracts which were then under contemplation, or had been made up to that time.

It is understood that General Goethals' plan for Government-owned yards for fabricating the new steel ships is under consideration, and will perhaps be carried out with modifications. At a conference held on Saturday, attended by Government officials and representatives of the Submarine Boat Corporation and the International Marine Corporation, this question was taken up and it was definitely decided that if the Goethals plan is adhered to, the Government will retain ownership of such plants, and that private interests would not have the option of taking them over later, as planned by General Goethals.

This is one of the matters relative to the ship construction program which will be determined by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation early this week. An organization known as the National Shipbuilding Association has been formed by representatives of various shipbuilding concerns, with the object in view of cooperating with the Government and of providing a central body with which to deal.

PEACE MOVE IN
SENATE REACTS

(Continued from page one)

people in Belgium and in other countries under the unlawful military occupation of Germany; and

"Whereas, Germany has wantonly destroyed American ships and taken the lives of American citizens, contrary to the law of nations and of treaties subsisting between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, as successor to the Kingdom of Prussia; and

"Whereas, Germany has abused the comity and dignity of the United States in the time of peace by maintaining spies and predatory agents who have intrigued and plotted against the peace and security of the country by planning to destroy industrial plants and factories and to promote sedition and insurrection; and

"Whereas, the German Government has intrigued and attempted to induce Mexico to make war against the United States and has intrigued and attempted to bring on a state of war between the United States and Japan; and

"Whereas, Germany has condemned the international policy of the United States, and particularly the Monroe Doctrine, by which the United States has prevented the trespass of autocratic and imperial governments against the free republic of America; and

"Whereas, it is the policy of the German Government to extend its Imperial system to America and for this purpose to subvert by force the principles of liberty and to subject the free inhabitants of America to its imperial dominion, in contravention and contempt of the rights of America and of the international policy of the United States; and

"Whereas, Germany has not acknowledged her belligerent trespasses against the United States and the property and lives of her citizens, but vows her intention to continue such trespasses and violations of the law of nations; and

"Whereas, Germany, by her national acts of murder, piracy, arson, and perfidy, has made herself an outlaw among the nations and is unwilling to submit herself to the law of nations and to the humane principles and customs of enlightened States, but avows her intention to impose her will by force upon the world; and

"Whereas, Germany in her international relations considers solely her own aims and aggrandizement, without regard for the equal rights of other States, and is unwilling to be governed by the law which recognizes the equal dignity and rights of all States, but rather seeks to be a law unto herself; and

"Whereas, the German Imperial Government made war upon the United States without cause, justification, or excuse and in violation of the laws of nations and of the rights of the Government and people of the United States and in contravention of and in violation of treaties subsisting between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany; and

"Whereas, the belligerent acts of Germany have been and are directed against the vital interests and honor of the United States and the principles of humanity and liberty, which they are irrevocably committed; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the Government of the United States will not make peace until its purposes and principles, as declared by the President in his address to Congress of the 2d of April, shall have been acknowledged and accomplished; and that for this cause the Government of the United

States will wage war and employ its military, moral, and economic resources until German trespasses against American rights have been suppressed and the honor and sovereignty of America shall have been vindicated, and until the German Government shall have acknowledged and expiated its crimes and shall seek the terms upon which it may be admitted to the community of civilized and enlightened States, which have made common cause to vindicate the rights of nations and secure the blessings of justice and civilization, and, for these purposes, to establish and maintain the peace of the world."

Senator King expressed the belief that Congress would discard the La Follette resolution and pass his. He foresaw the opportunity for Congress to put itself squarely on record as to peace at this time.

Senator La Follette said that he was confident the war would come to an earlier end if the belligerents would agree upon the proposal for no indemnity. That was why, he said, he put the anti-indemnity clause in his resolution, but he offered no hint that he thought Congress would adopt his view.

The La Follette resolution follows: "That the Congress hereby declares that this Government will not contribute to the efforts of any belligerent for the purpose of prolonging the war to annex new territory, either in Europe or outside of Europe, nor to enforce the payment of indemnities to recover the expenses of the war; but the Congress does hereby declare in favor of the creation of a common fund to be provided by all the belligerent nations to assist in the restoration of the portions of territory in any of the countries most seriously devastated by the war and for the establishment of an international commission to decide the allotment of the common fund."

"That Congress declares that there should be a public restatement of the allied peace terms, based on a disavowal of any acquisitions, commercial privileges, or economic prerogatives, by means of which one nation shall strengthen its power abroad at the expense of another nation as wholly incompatible with the establishment of a durable peace in the world."

In a long preamble the resolution declares that the provisional Russian government has declared for "peace without annexation or indemnities"; that the Imperial Reichstag passed resolutions in favor of "peace without acquisition of territory and without political, economic and financial violations"; that the German chancellor declared in the Reichstag that the German nation was not fighting for conquests; that Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons declared, in reply, that the allied aim was "peace founded on national liberty," and that "all imperialistic aims based on force and conquest are completely absent from our program"; that all of these declarations indicate acceptance of "a peace without victory"; that statements have been made that the war is to be continued "until a peace is obtained which gives to the Entente Allies, or some of them, punitive damages and territorial advantages"; that the people of the United States are demanding some declaration of the purpose and object of the United States; that Congress is responsible primarily for "deciding upon the objects of the war."

Senator La Follette had the resolution read to the Senate, after which it was ordered to lie on the table until such time as its sponsor calls it up for discussion.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. Martin, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church, in the course of his sermon Sunday night said:

"The friends of the Kaiser in America are calling for peace. They see the Kaiser facing humiliating defeat, and they want to save his face. The people of this country are in this war to defend the nation's rights and to save the rest of the world from Prussianism, and they are going to see it through to a finish. They are not going to accept the peace terms of the Kaiser or La Follette."

"We could not make terms upon Mr. La Follette's plan without surrendering our honor and rights as a nation. The line of peace talk given to us in Congress by Mr. La Follette and other pacifists is an insult to the President and does harm to the country."

"Mr. La Follette and his pacifist colleagues in Congress are dangerous men. It is unfortunate that such men hold seats in Congress. They love Germany more than they do America. La Follette and his pacifist colleagues voice the treason, traitorism, treachery, cowardice and disloyalty of the nation, and are unfit to hold their seats."

"The meeting held by pacifists in a committee room of the Capitol a few days ago, in which the speakers talked of impeaching the President and resisting the draft law, was a disgrace to the nation. Such people are enemies of our country. That meeting was an astounding thing and those who took part should be punished."

NEGROES PASS RESOLVE

Resolution urging authorities in the United States to "blot out race prejudice" were adopted at a meeting of the Middlesex County Civic League in the Massachusetts Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday. Several speakers were present and urged better treatment of Negroes in the United States.

BARBERS TO MEET

The State Barbers Association convention will be held in Boston, Sept. 9 and 10 at 985 Washington Street. The dinner will be held at the Quincy House, the night of Sept. 9. Among the important items to come before the convention are the plans favoring the registration of barbers and State-wide initiations and reinstatements.

CLERKS TALK STRIKE

A strike of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is again threatened. A hearing has been called to be held at Harlem River, N. Y., tomorrow.

CONFERENCE OF
LEADERS CALLED

American Alliance for Labor and Democracy Combats Campaign of the People's Council Against Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A conference of about 100 leaders of public opinion is called for tonight at Beethoven Hall by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is the head, in their campaign against the People's Council of America, which the alliance understands is doing all that is possible to hamper and hinder the works of the Government.

The call for the leaders to attend the meeting says: "We therefore call upon you as citizens of our beloved country to come together and devise ways and means to counteract the banal influences of persons who stand under suspicion of being hirelings of the autocracy that threatens civilization and progress. We want you to appear and advise us what is to be done in order that those who are being misguided may not be misled any further."

"That the People's Council has no authority to speak for the American labor movement and cannot speak for it, was the assertion made in a statement issued by the alliance. The purpose of the alliance is to 'more completely Americanize the labor movement.' The alliance plans to establish branches in every industrial center."

"It has been the constant claim of the People's Council that it represents 'labor,' says the alliance. 'Nothing could be further from the truth. It is true that there are some few local unions affiliated with the People's Council, but, when it is considered that there are about 15,000 local unions in America, it will seem that even a half hundred that may be affiliated with the People's Council is an insignificant number.'

"The American labor movement as a body is loyal to America and steadfast in its determination to help secure victory for this country and the cause of democracy. In pursuing this cause it must be recognized that it is necessary for the labor movement to take steps from time to time to preserve working standards. This, as a matter of fact, is necessary to the most effective conduct of the war. It has nothing to do with these anti-American, prokaiserist activities of which the People's Council is the promoter, and is, in fact, exactly in opposition to them."

"It is our purpose to try, by educational methods, to bring about a more complete American spirit in the labor movement so that what is now the clear expression of the vast majority may become the conviction of all. Where we find ignorance we shall educate; where we find something worse we shall have to deal as the situation demands. But we are going to leave no stone unturned to put a stop to anti-American activities among workers."

AMERICAN GUARD
BELIEVED CAPTURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has issued the following statement:

The Standard Oil tanker Campana, an American steamer, was sunk by a submarine on the morning of Aug. 6, 143 miles west of Ile De Re. Forty-seven survivors reached land in safety. It is believed that the captain of the steamer and four of the armed guard are prisoners on board the submarine. The place mentioned is off the west coast of France.

HAWAII SUFFRAGE
BILL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable report from the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico was made in the Senate today on the bill proposing to extend the right of suffrage to the women of the Territory of Hawaii.

The bill would give the Territorial Legislature authority to alter the organic law of the island in order to make woman suffrage possible.

HOME FURNISHERS' OUTING

The annual outing of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts, postponed from Aug. 9, will be held Wednesday, Aug. 15, at Nantasket Beach. Mayor Curley is to be one of the speakers.

The committee is headed by President Victor A. Heath. The toastmaster will be Charles Spratt of New York. Fully 300 furniture men, including many traveling salesmen, will attend.

HELD FOR LIQUOR SALES

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Patrolmen McKinstry and Bolton of the liquor squad watched Nathan Campbell coming frequently from a house at 53 South First Street this afternoon and meeting soldiers. Going in, the patrolmen found the soldiers drinking at a table with beer in front of them. They arrested Campbell, charging him with supplying liquor to soldiers.

FARM HANDS FURNISHED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Joseph A. Becker, manager of the Labor Department of the State Council of Defense, sent out twice as many men to work on farms in July as in June, says the Journal. The July record was 763 men, of which 445 were farm hands and 318 for canning factories. The June record was 258 farm hands and 95 laborers. The demand for help is as great as ever.

SALOON CLOSING
CALLED ILLEGAL

New York Supreme Court Justice Holds That Army Ban Is Unconstitutional—Higher Court to Settle Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Closing saloons near camps, barracks, shipyards, munition plants and similar places of importance to the Government's prosecution of the war is declared to be unconstitutional in a decision handed down by Justice Crosey of the Supreme Court in this city. The last session of the New York Legislature passed what is known as the Newton law, and under its provisions Mayor Mitchell had closed 36 liquor-selling places near the E. W. Bliss works and the Morse Dry Dock plant in South Brooklyn.

These places are now reopening, pending decision by the appellate division in October. Most of them are members of the Long Island Family Liquor Dealers Association, on whose behalf Henry J. Doscher, who holds a grocer's license, applies for a writ of certiorari. In his decision Justice Crosey admits that in a very real sense individuals must in time of war yield to the Government. But he declares that the Government must proceed lawfully, since no emergency justifies an act of lawlessness.

The desirability and necessity of upholding, wherever possible, all war measures, is recognized; but the effect of the law in question is to work a great injury and damage upon the business of the saloon keeper. He has a large stock of liquor on hand, which he bought on the assumption that he would have the right to sell under his liquor tax certificate, and this certificate was procured long before the Newton act was passed. The excise commissioner's order, issued under that law, is virtually an absolute prohibition against such sale, and the saloon keeper is in the same position as though he never had a license.

Thus, the decision holds, the Newton act attempts to delegate legislative power to suspend the operation of a law, which is in effect a repeal. The act confers an arbitrary power upon the officials named to suspend the privileges under liquor tax certificates already issued or to be issued during the whole or part of the war. The power granted is unlimited by rule or regulation; it is absolute, with nothing to insure uniformity of action. In a word, the officials are to legislate and, the decision holds, a statute which makes an arbitrary classification or permits others to do so is invalid. Neither does the act provide for giving of notice, nor does it give chance for a hearing, nor comply with the constitutional provision that there must be a due process of law.

MOUNTAINEERS ON TRIAL

Virginia Leaders to Be Tried for Revolution

BIG STONE GAP, Va.—W. V. McCoy and John Walter Phipps, a nephew, alleged instigators of a plot to organize 300 mountain men for revolution against their country, were placed on trial in the Federal Court today.

Justice Department agents, mindful of a former trial in this same district at Hillside—when mountain henchmen of Allen shot up the court and took him away to the hills—prepared to disarm all who entered court and took precautions against any attempt at rescue.

NO MORE BEER TO MEN
IN BATHING SUITS

Bathers at Nantasket must dress if they want a drink hereafter, according to the latest ruling of Chief of Police F. H. Reynolds of Hull, who has notified all the drinking pavilions at the beach to refrain from selling beer or liquor to men in bathing suits.

The managers of the drinking pavilions were reluctant to accede to the request of Chief Reynolds, but finally consented, when the chief told them that soldiers and sailors have been frequenting the beach in bathing suits and buying liquor when so costumed. The managers agreed to cooperate to prevent enlisted men from securing liquor by this method in the future, and yesterday hundreds of men found they could not buy drinks while in bathing suits.

TO CLOSE GROCERIES SUNDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Retail Grocers Association has sent notices to more than 300 grocers in Louisville advising them that the association proposes to aid in the prosecution of any grocer who keeps his place of business open on Sunday. The sale of merchandise in Kentucky on Sunday is prohibited by statute. It is the custom of grocers to keep their places of business open for a few hours Sunday morning.

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Filene's
For the Ninth Summer,
NEW FILENE FURS
at Guaranteed Savings

These are the best furs of the entire season. Paradoxical as it may seem, August furs are BEST and CHEAPEST at the same time. With practically every other kind of wearing apparel except furs, the newest and choicest costs most. Exactly the opposite holds true of furs.

The furs sold this August and the furs sold next December are the same catch. The woman who buys in August has first pick, that is all.

Every piece of fur in the Filene collection is NEW. Nothing has been carried over from last year. Every piece is guaranteed for style and quality and dependability. You take no risk. The styles are settled. The furs are stored free until November 1. You may have your deposit back November 1 if you wish.

Raccoon Coats, \$100.
Hudson Seal Coats, \$125.
Muskrat Coats, \$65.
Nutria Coats, \$125.
Fox Sets, \$50.

MILK ADVANCE NOW GENERAL

With Hood & Sons Joining Other Distributors in Charging 13 Cents a Quart Only a Few Are Selling Lower

The milk distributing firm of H. P. Hood & Sons of Boston, the largest in New England, joined other distributors in Boston today in advancing the price of delivered milk to 13 cents a quart, for what the Hood firm claims is their "Jersey" brand. With this latest advance, 94 per cent of the milk sold at retail in Boston is now on a 13-cent-a-quart basis. On Aug. 1 the two other large milk contracting firms in Boston, D. Whiting & Sons and Alden Brothers, went up to 13 cents, followed by a few small dealers, while the Turner Center Creamery Company of Auburn, Me., which sells only at wholesale in Boston, also raised prices.

A number of small dealers, who produce their own milk, are still selling it at 12 cents a quart, but several of them stated today that they expected to advance to 13 cents, as has been their custom whenever Hood & Sons raised prices.

As the officials of the New England Milk Producers Association are already preparing a schedule of farmers' prices for Oct. 1 for the winter, and as these prices rule somewhat higher than those now being paid by the contractors, it is expected that consumers will be asked to pay from 14 to 15 cents a quart for milk at the end of the next six weeks, unless some city, state or national authority steps in.

An investigation by city and state is now under way through the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Henry B. Endicott, the food administrator of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and it is expected that their reports regarding milk production and distribution will be ready before Oct. 1.

The investigation by Mr. Endicott has been conducted thus far behind closed doors, but it is understood that those contractors who were interviewed found the food administrator quite conversant with the milk distributing business, and nearly all the contractors were compelled to go into details in order to justify their numerous advances in milk rates during the last 10 months. Mr. Endicott refused to say whether he is satisfied with the explanations of the milk contractors.

It is expected that the food administrator will continue his milk investigations by interviewing officials of the New England Milk Producers Association, as well as many of the farmers in Massachusetts, although it is admitted by both producers and contractors, that nearly 70 per cent of the milk consumed in greater Boston comes from farms outside of the State.

In advancing milk rates to 13 cents Hood & Sons state not only to their customers, but publicly through Dr. N. G. Davis of the firm, that the new rates are necessary to prevent the farmers from reducing their herds, principally because of the high price of grain. In their statement to customers the Hood firm claims that it is paying the farmer 50 per cent more for milk than at the same time last summer. Dr. Davis in a published statement yesterday said that the Hood firm has advanced the price to the farmer 71 per cent over last year and that in making the 13 cent rate, the firm is asking the consumer to pay 44 per cent more for milk than last year.

Milk experts have informed Food Administrator Endicott and the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee that the farmers of New England have stored during the past six weeks the largest crop of hay in 50 years, and that reports from every section of the district indicate that the field and fodder crop will be almost as heavy. These experts have also pointed out that since the last of May a large majority of the farmers in New England have been feeding their cattle on hay and pasture, and that the new corn is now being cut in sufficient amount to sustain the cows, so that comparatively little grain has been needed for the last 10 weeks.

In addition many of the farmers in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts have followed the Maine milk producers in planting hard corn, which they expect to reap, grind and store for something less than \$2 a 100 pounds, so that these farmers will require very little western grain, which is selling at \$4.50 a hundred.

Regarding the claim of Dr. Davis that the advance in milk rates was partially due to a 9 1/2 per cent rise in salaries of the Hood salesmen, the milk experts point out that if this 9 1/2 per cent rise includes the new drivers' schedule that that schedule does not go into effect until Sept. 1. These drivers have asked for an advance in wages from \$20 to \$25 a week and three pints of milk daily from the wagon.

As to the 71 per cent advance to the farmer over last year, the milk experts state that if Dr. Davis means those farmers who are now receiving 64 cents a can or 7 1/2 cents a quart, f. o. b. Boston, it is possible that the statement is correct. It is pointed out, however, that according to the zone system established by the New England Milk Producers Association, only those who are inside the 40-mile limit receive such a price. It is admitted, however, that the greater part of the milk sent to the Hoods and the Whittings comes from zones that are more than 100 miles from Boston, where the farmer receives a much lower rate and where advances during the past year have been less than 30 per cent. In fact, it is claimed

that the farmers of northeastern New York, northern Vermont and New Hampshire and southern Quebec are receiving 32 cents a can for milk at the barn door, or 44 cents a can f. o. b. Boston. A year ago the Boston contractors allowed these distant farmers 25 cents a can and paid the freight into Boston.

HOOVER IS TO CONTROL WHEAT

(Continued from page one)

these arrangements, would have a large influence in effecting the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the President has approved the appointment of a committee, to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements in the community. This committee will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams College, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis, it is the intention of the Food Administration to use every authority given it under the bill, and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his cost of storage and interest and if it is necessary for the Government to buy the entire wheat harvest in order to maintain this fair price protection of the producer, we intend to do so.

Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than is necessary for the ordinary course of their business, is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And we would advise such holders to liquidate their contracts at once. By the above arrangement, we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year; that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which is imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have established the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread.

"The food administration has had the patriotic cooperation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized, at the request of the food administration, a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed, are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour, based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills will give satisfaction to the public.

"The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs, in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the Allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat, it would result in diminution of employment in our mills, and of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore, the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration, those mills which cooperate with the administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour, the manufacturing cost will be reduced and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

"In accordance with the policy of the administration to cooperate with all trades, we are this week also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributors, by which agreed maximum differentials may be effected in the wholesale trade.

"An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the Bakers War Emergency Committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

"It is impossible to anticipate the price to be enunciated by the fair price committee under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination. The names of the committee are being submitted to the President, and will be early announced. The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply, and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

"It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced, we can not expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country, and that we must, in this social readjustment, lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice."

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT DELAY

Two United States Government officials left Boston today for Bath, Me., to attempt to prevent delay on a large amount of work being done for this Government. They were David W. Benjamin, Conciliation Commissioner, and W. J. West, an immigration official. Three big firms at Bath, the Bath Iron Works, Bath Shipbuilding Company, and Hyde Windlass Company, report that their workmen are not satisfied with conditions and wages.

WHITMAN URGES OPEN MARKETS

New York Governor Sees in a Better Distribution System the Opportunity of Producer and Consumer—Excessive Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has said that he does not intend that the food gamblers shall delay food legislation in this State as they did in Washington. In a speech before the State Fruit Growers Association, he did not hesitate to say that the misapprehension in the mind of the farmer in regard to his food control proposals was due to the work of the unscrupulous and greedy food gamblers, "who have spared neither time nor money in doing all that they could, by every means, fair and unfair, to thwart any attempt to pass proper food legislation, both at Washington and at Albany."

The Governor declares that the very men who are trying to pose as real friends of the farmers now are those who in the past have been responsible for the unfair treatment the farmers have received in the big markets. The proposed State legislation, the Governor believes, is in the interest of the farmer, for he responded nobly to the call for increased crops, and now, by refusing proper regulation of marketing and distribution, it would be treachery to allow him to suffer through his patriotic action. Refusal to encourage the farmer by giving him proper profit and efficient distribution will cause a food shortage, the Governor.

Governor Whitman points out that excessive profits to the middleman are detrimental to the best interests of the farmer. It is not in the farmer's interest that the price to the consumer should be exorbitant, unfair and extortionate. As long as he receives a fair return he will be benefited, by low prices to the consumer, as the demand will be increased and he will have a better market.

The Governor is expected to veto any food bill which provides for fixation of maximum prices. In this connection he also sees an attempt by the unscrupulous to lead the farmers to believe that any food control measure must carry with it price-fixing, either maximum or minimum, or both. In his message to the special session of the Legislature, the Governor held price-fixing to be a Federal function and pointed out some of the difficulties to be encountered if an attempt should be made to fix minimum prices. Some of the legislative leaders insist that price-fixing should be a feature of the bill.

MODERATE COAL PRICE ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

pled with a normal amount of fuel at moderate prices.

"With bituminous production and prices coming under supervision and regulation; with wholesale prices of anthracite stabilized as they have never been before, and with every indication that the production of anthracite for the remainder of 1917 will be larger than in the past, the retail dealers of Washington should adjust their prices and margins to figures that will yield no more than a moderate and reasonable return for the service rendered the public.

"Dealers' supplies have, in most cases, been larger than normal. Barring increased wages to mine labor, present prices of anthracite at the mines will not increase beyond the normal 10 cents per ton Sept. 1, which will bring prices up to the winter circular level. Any proposed increase in anthracite prices greater than 10 cents per ton on Sept. 1 is, therefore, totally unjustified. Present indications are that bituminous prices will be reduced in the future. Further indulgence in high prices and excessive margins on the part of dealers of Washington or of other cities can be regarded only as an open declaration of a policy of profiteering on the part of dealers.

"Dealers should apportion their available supply to meet the needs of their customers. Consumers should give their orders for their normal tonnage at the time they customarily buy, and should not demand the immediate delivery of coal that they will not need until well into winter.

"The general demand of consumers for a year's supply of domestic coal in the spring and summer has created a situation all over the country which can be relieved only by the retailers delivering the coal as it is produced. This need causes consumers no uneasiness. It has always been the way in which their needs have been supplied in the past, and present indications are that the supply of anthracite coal produced for the coal year—April, 1917, to April, 1918—will be at least 25 per cent larger than for the preceding year."

Illinois Conference State Director of Coal to Determine Proper Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—On the eve of this morning's conference between the Coal Operators' Committee, the Illinois commission on coal price investigation and miners' union representatives, set for 9:30 o'clock before State Supreme Court Justice Orpin N. Carter in Chicago, the situation was further clouded by reports of extensive strikes now under way or to be called and by suggested delays by both

operators and labor over the time for the conference, which will ultimately do much towards regulating coal prices in this Commonwealth.

Justice Carter was awakened at dawn Saturday to learn of his appointment as director of coal for the State, and by midnight of the same day he had gone through piles of reports and issued his call to the operators. Justice Carter's decision ultimately, it is understood, will govern the price of soft coal at the mines in this State.

The price set will be tentative and can be lowered or raised once a month or oftener, according to circumstances. The important thing, according to Mr. Carter's understanding and the Governor's intention, is to fix some price at once. The operators said yesterday they would not be able to get together for concerted cooperation with Justice Carter before laying the situation definitely before all mine operators in the State, and would not be ready for the conference until Wednesday morning, instead of Monday. The miners also wished to wait until the middle of the week. Twenty mines in the State are now tied up, and some officials of the United Mine Workers of Chicago were reported on the point of insisting on a Statewide tieup to force higher wages and better working conditions.

Dr. F. Honnold, spokesman for the operators, said that as they would not have proper committees named for the conference by Monday, they were not ready to participate in that morning's conference except as a formal recognition of the conference. Samuel Insull and Levy Mayer will attend the conference as spokesmen for the State Council for Defense.

The operators' members of the conference committee probably will include Attorney Ralph C. Butler, and J. E. Rutledge, besides Mr. Honnold. The miners' spokesmen have not been named, but Victor Olander, labor representative on the State Council for Defense, probably will be on hand for that body.

Justice Carter said the survey of the situation, before it would be possible to begin fixing an equitable coal price, might last weeks, it being necessary to go into the cost production of every mine in Illinois. The operators expressed the fear that there may be some conflict of purposes and policy between the State and Federal Government and that fixing an extremely low price as maximum for this State will result in their being forced to sell at correspondingly low rates in other states while eastern producers are benefiting by the higher prices.

Coal Production Decrease

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bituminous production is only 74.6 per cent of the full time capacity of the coal mines, the geological survey announced today. The heaviest decline is reported from Illinois, Indiana, western Pennsylvania and southern Virginia. Labor shortage and minor labor disturbances are blamed.

Kentucky Strike Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first step toward a settlement of the Kentucky coal mine strike in which 18,000 miners walked out last Saturday night was announced at the Department of Labor today. The miners and mine owners have agreed to an informal conference which will take place tomorrow.

CLEVELAND MILK PRICES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—With the advance to 12 cents a quart for milk here on the 1st of August, there has come a concerted advance by hotels and restaurants to 10 cents a glass for milk served from bottles to their customers. A city ordinance requires the retailing of milk in sealed bottles. The dealers have been selling pint bottles at 3 cents, and they retailed at 5 cents. Now they charge the restaurants 4 cents and the latter have advanced the glass price to 10 cents. But the milk problem does not stand alone as requiring attention by the Cleveland consumer. According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in spite of soaring prices and calls for wartime economies, Cleveland today is holding in storage eight times as much poultry as it held a year ago, six times as much meat, a normal egg supply, a larger amount of cheese than usual, and about 10,000 bushels of potatoes. These facts are based on a local food survey by City Chemist White. The city chemist has just issued a warning, which says in part:

"It is up to these dealers to sell the poultry they are holding, even if they cannot get the prices they hoped to get. If they do not sell soon, we are going to inspect the stock. If it is not in good shape, we will confiscate it, and that would mean a total loss to the dealers.

"Some of the stock was bought for last Thanksgiving trade, but owing to the efforts made by a part of the public to force down prices by refusing to buy, some of the poultry remained in storage. There is no reason why it should be held any longer. Some of the meat held in storage should also be placed on the market."

FRIENDLY ALIENS WANTED

Commander John G. Mitchell, enrollment officer at the Charlestown Navy Yard, telegraphed to Washington today for permission to enroll "friendly aliens" among the United States Naval Reserve Force, for work at the yard.

SHIP FIGHTS SUBMARINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A half hour engagement between a German submarine and an American steamship off the coast of Ireland July 31, was reported here today. The ships exchanged shots, neither scoring a hit.

FREE MARKETS PLANS PROGRESS

Preparations for Opening Six Places in Boston Are Being Made by Superintendent Connolly and Deputy

Preparations for opening Boston's free public markets are being made today by Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, and Peter J. Connolly, deputy superintendent of markets. Just when the first of the six markets is to be opened, the superintendents were not able to state this morning. Superintendent Graham and Deputy Superintendent Connolly are spending several hours today with the truck farmers who visit the Faneuil and Quincy markets. They are detailing to the truck gardeners the advantages to be reaped by both farmers and customer in the public markets.

Both of the market superintendents are frank in saying that for the good of the people the plan of public market favored by Mayor Curley and interdicted by Stephen O'Meara, Commissioner of Police, on the ground that he did not have the legal right to acquiesce whereby the truck farmer would be allowed to drive to the public squares of Boston and dispose of his wares there to the people, would be the best and most practical method. It was this plan that Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston, favored and proposed in a letter to Commissioner O'Meara.

The Boston market superintendents say that the farmers would be glad to be allowed the use of some of the public squares in Boston. The superintendents talked last year and the years before with the farmers on the free public market situation in Boston and have no hesitancy in saying that had not Commissioner O'Meara ruled as he had the free public markets would be in full and successful operation in Boston today. They hope now that Governor McCall will be able to show the commissioner of police how he can allow the truck gardeners and the hawkers to sell on certain public squares of the city at certain hours of certain days every week and thus bring the vegetable markets to the people where they can buy without paying the middleman's profit.

Chairman John H. Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department is having the six playground sites proposed by Mayor Curley at last Friday's conference, got ready for the free public markets to be opened this week. He is providing spaces at the Sullivan Square playground in Charlestown, at the Columbus Avenue playground in Roxbury, at the Christopher Gibson playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester; the Portsmouth Street playground, Brighton; Randolph Street playground, South End, and Newman Street Park Department yard, South Boston, near the Strandway.

There are from 125 to 150 vegetable farmers who visit the Quincy and Faneuil markets in Boston every week. It is some of these men who the market superintendents are asking today to drive their wagons to the playground on Wednesday or Saturday of this week and sell there to the people direct instead of selling to the commission men and the hawkers at the central city markets. The success of the plan depends, of course, on whether the farmers will avail themselves of the free market places.

Wheatless Week Results

Opinions Vary as to the Amount of Saving in Massachusetts

Estimates of the results of wheatless week by officials of the Massachusetts Food Commission and by dealers in flour and meal in Greater Boston, differ in many respects, although it is conceded that some flour was saved. Officials of the commission claim that from 15,000 to 25,000 barrels of flour were saved.

One flour dealer recommends that the public be urged to abstain from the use of wheat flour for one day a week until it becomes a habit and the drain on the wheat reserve lessens. Through such an arrangement, he points out, the market would remain normal and the housekeeper would be able to vary the menu by the substitution of other than wheat bread. The public, he said, would become used to eating gram, rye and corn bread once a week and look forward to it as a treat, and the trade would not feel the disturbance of an increased demand for meal flour once a week.

It is pointed out, also, that laying aside all consideration of the wheat saved, "wheatless week" was a success in that it taught many that they could get along without white bread at every meal. The greatest saving, it is said, came from the hotels who are, in a measure, continuing their other-than-wheat menu. One grocer adds that not until next Monday can the result of last week's efforts be ascertained, because, if through unnatural abstinence last week the public has fostered an unusual desire for white bread, then this week the sales of wheat bread will more than offset any saving accomplished during "wheatless week."

CZECHS READY TO FIGHT FOR AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The right of Czechs not fully naturalized to fight for the United States is claimed and urged upon Congress by the Bohemian National Alliance of America. The president of the alliance, Dr. L. J. Kisher of Chicago, declaring he speaks for

the membership of 120,000, "in fact speaking for all residents of this country who are of Bohemian birth, whether naturalized or not," has written a letter to Senator W. J. Stone, urging him "and all the members of Congress so to amend our laws as to make all residents of the United States equally liable to service in the national Army."

SWISS RESISTING GERMAN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced at the State Department today that information had been received that the Swiss semi-weekly newspaper, the *Frei Zeitung*, had been raised and suppressed because of its stand in favor of the policies of President Wilson. The paper's attitude was taken as being unneutral.

The department also has information that the Swiss Government is resisting the demand of German authorities for a loan in return for Westphalian coal. How far the Swiss Government will resist the demand is not stated.

ANTIPROHIBITION PRESSURE URGED

Members of Bartenders Union 77 of Boston yesterday were urged to use their influence against the movement for prohibition. Speakers argued that many persons will be thrown out of employment if the saloons and breweries are closed. Members were advised to approach the delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and exert all pressure possible to prevent the entrance of a prohibition plank into the proceedings.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Fifty-two boys and girls of the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House were entertained last week at Middlesex Fells by a committee of ladies from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stoneham. The children enjoyed a luncheon which was followed by an automobile ride around Spot Pond.

Story telling by Mrs. John J. Cronan at the Art Museum is a popular as ever with the children and large groups are sent to her each week.

A get-together party is to be held at the Dennison House next Tuesday for the girls who were at the summer camp. Pictures will be compared and the good times enjoyed again. The girls' camp closed the first of August and the boys are now enjoying the fine outing place at Lake Wentworth, N. H. A party of boys left for the camp Saturday, making nearly 50 boys in the country.

On Wednesday, Aug. 22, a concert will be held in the Dennison House back yard under the direction of the Syrian workers at the house. The proceeds are to be devoted to war relief work.

Fifteen children are going to Camp Agassiz, at West Gloucester, from the Civic Service House this week. Already the camp has had five groups of visitors this summer and there are at present about 22 up there. The campers reduce the living expenses by cooperative buying, planning and cooking.

An open air concert last Thursday ended the series conducted through the summer by the Lincoln House. The Boston Philharmonic Orchestra furnished the music and there was a large gathering. The summer school is doing excellent work along war relief lines, with nearly 150 busily engaged in knitting.

The summer school classes at the Roger Gould Shaw House, which have been well attended all summer, close their sessions next week. On Friday afternoon and evening an exhibition of the work of the school is to be held.

The Elizabeth Peabody House clubs last week held outings at the camp at Sharon Heights, the Auburn Club, the Auburn Juniors and the Daughters of Rebecca.

RUTGERS PLANS FOOTBALL PLAY FOR NEXT FALL

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—It has been definitely decided that Rutgers College will go through with its football schedule next fall, and one or two games are almost sure to be played in New York City, while another will be contested at Newark.

The war will not interfere with the schedule, even if entirely new and green men have to be used. It is expected, however, that a team of the usual caliber will be put in the field.

Only two members of last year's team who remain in college are of military age, and it is believed that there are enough veterans under the age limit to form a good basis for an eleven. Several stars have enlisted, however. Captain Reader, one of the men's military age will not be called in the first draft. The other, Garrig, the Indian star, is an unknown quantity. It has been impossible to find out whether he has been drafted, and he may enlist in any event.

BRAZILIAN ARMAMENT BOARD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Congress having authorized a loan of 200,000,000 milreis for the purpose, the Minister of War will send a commission to the United States to buy armaments.

ARMY IN NEED OF MECHANICS

Men Skilled in the Trades Now Most Desired by All Branches of Military Service—Aviation Mechanics Much Sought

An appeal to tradesmen and mechanics of all kinds is being sent out by the Regular Army to fill its ranks, especially in the Aviation Corps. It is the desire of the War Department to make the Army as self-sustaining as possible, depending on civilian labor only in extreme cases so that efforts will be made during this week to secure men from all Boston labor branches. Anyone who has not actually been drafted on the first call may enlist at 3 Tremont Row or other Army stations if they are between the ages of 18 and 40. Friendly aliens without first or second papers may enlist upon declaration of their intentions of becoming citizens.

The aviation branch is using most of these tradesmen and even unusual trades such as gas house employees are needed for the filling of the dirigibles and kite balloons. Woodworkers, carpenters, cabinet makers, plumbers, sailmakers and chauffeurs are among the many trades needed.

Flying is done by commissioned officers only, applicants for commissions being taken care of at 42 Water Street and 25 Huntington Avenue. For observation work, ballooning and supply work the age requirements are less strict. New England has sent about 300 applications for this service to Washington or 25 per cent of the applications from the entire nation. This work has been done in about three weeks and the total grows every day.

Winthrop Men Parade

WINTHROP, Mass.—Members of the Winthrop Machine Gun Company who will break camp Wednesday and proceed to Quincy, paraded through the principal streets yesterday. Others in line were members of the Winthrop Civil War Veterans Association, the Spanish War Veterans Association and the Winthrop Company of the State Guard.

Harvard Training Corps

This morning the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps commenced on its final week of intensive training, as the corps will probably disband on Thursday. The work today consisted of short military exercises and bayonet practice in the Fresh Pond trenches. Tomorrow there will be a close order drill in the morning and review in the afternoon. On Wednesday morning commencement exercises will be held in the Stadium.

Lawrence Light Guard

MEDFORD, Mass.—A farewell was tendered to the Lawrence Light Guard, Company E, Fifth Regiment, yesterday, when more than 10,000 spectators witnessed a parade which started from Medford Square and passed over a seven-mile route. Mayor Benjamin F. Haines made an address.

Fifth Postpones Movement

Movement of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., to the camp on the Adams estate at Quincy will take place Wednesday instead of today as originally planned to allow the various companies a little more time to prepare their equipment for the trip to the South. Quincy officials will be able by this delay to complete the camp water supply system.

Many Visit Camp Guild

CAMP CURTIS GUILD, Buxford, Mass.—Visitors were numerous all day Sunday at the field artillery camp and the only ceremony of the day was the regimental guard mount in the afternoon. During the afternoon two band concerts were given. Running water has been carried to every part of the field.

C. A. R. Men Enrolling

Already nearly 2000 veterans of the Civil War have filed their enrollment cards with the Greater Boston Committee of National Patriotic Instructors, and a call has been issued for every veteran whether a Grand Army member or not, to get enrolled before the opening of the big encampment on Aug. 19.

Veterans should enroll with J. B. Lewis, room 1102, at 101 Tremont Street, who in a statement made yesterday said: "We are ready to do all in our power to aid our country in this time, just as we were ready to save the nation from disunion from '61 to '65."

Safety Board Leader Leaves

Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, is leaving Boston tonight for Washington, D. C., and tomorrow will take up his new duties as assistant to Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, head of the United States Government Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Crowds at Framingham

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Crowds of visitors poured into the Ninth Regiment's camp all day yesterday. At 5 o'clock evening parade was held, the whole regiment, including the recruits turning out. The athletic games postponed from last week will take place Tuesday afternoon.

LIQUOR PEDDLERS ARRESTED

BOXFORD, Mass.—Lieutenant W. C. McBryne of F Battery, Lowell, of the Second Field Artillery, yesterday placed under arrest John Q. Hawes of 25 Prospect Street, Salem, a public automobile driver and guide, and also a constable, on a charge of serving liquor to soldiers.

AIRCRAFT BOARD PLAN IS URGED

Sheppard Bill, Indorsed by Cabinet and Bureau Heads, Provides for Hastening the Fleet Construction Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress will be asked this week to pass the Sheppard bill creating a new Federal Aircraft Board, the purpose of which will be to concentrate responsibility and facilitate production of the great fleet of aeroplanes for which Congress already has provided the stupendous sum of \$640,000,000. Senator Sheppard of Texas plans to obtain Senate action on the bill today or Tuesday, after which it will go to the House. Importance of passing this bill without delay is emphasized by those actively engaged in establishing the new air service on a firm basis. The Sheppard bill has the unequalled indorsement of Secretary Baker of the War Department, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, and Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense.

The new board, which will consist of the chief signal officer and the chief naval constructor, as well as numerous civilians, is planned to work harmoniously with the established Government machinery. The board, however, will have broad power with regard to contracts for airplanes. The civilian members are to receive \$7500 salary, and are to be the best men the Government can obtain for the purpose. Speaking of the board, Chairman Coffin said:

"The aircraft program, to be made effective in bringing aid to the allied arms, must be accomplished in a minimum of time and with a maximum of efficiency in organization of engineering, business, and manufacturing resources. The general good of the service will be best served by the creation of this joint Army, Navy and civilian board for industrial development. It may be pointed out that the board thrown upon the Signal Corps by the new appropriation bill multiplies by 50 an already overburdened ministry by the existing organization. The removal of the industrial and manufacturing part of the program will still leave the increased burden of military use 20 times over that handled by the existing organization. There is no question as to the successful accomplishment of the program contemplated, provided sufficient care is exercised in creating the organization for its achievement."

PEACE IDEAS OF MINORITY GROUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bern, Switzerland Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Berner Tagwacht has received from Stockholm an account of the doings of the delegation sent to confer with the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee by the German Independent Socialists, the main group of the Socialist Minority in Germany.

The first to arrive were Herren Bernstein, Hease and Herzfeld, the latter as deputy for Herr Adolf Hoffmann, who was refused a passport, as a charge of high treason has been preferred against him on account of the part he took in the Berlin strikes in the early spring. Herren Hofer, Ledebour, Wengels and Oskar Cohn arrived later, but Frau Klara Zietz, who was to have made one of the party, was unable to attend. The first few days were occupied with a series of conversations with representatives of various groups of Russian Socialists concerning international questions of the moment, and the delegation also got into communication with the Zimmerwald, as well as with the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee. With the former the desirability of holding another Zimmerwald conference before the convening of the general Stockholm conference was discussed, while with regard to the latter the example of other delegations was followed, the policy and program of the German Independent Socialist Democratic Party being set forth in detail.

In the first place a number of the delegates set forth the view taken by their party as to the best means of promoting peace, and traced the action they had taken in the matter, and the way in which it had led up to a break with the main section of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. Herr Bernstein then followed up these statements with a discussion as to whether the question of responsibility for the war could be altogether omitted from the deliberations of the conference to be held in Stockholm, as the German Socialist majority party holds that it should be. In the opinion of his own party, he said, complete exclusion of the matter would be impossible, if only for the reason that delegates from several countries had remanded a discussion of the subject, and refusal would be interpreted as partisanship. Neither, he added, did his party consider that the campaign for peace and for a peace program based on justice, could be conducted effectively unless those conducting it were clear as to the character of the war, and the share the various governments concerned had had in it. That end, he argued, could be quite well attained by an examination of the documents relating to the war published by the different governments themselves, and he expressed the view that a service would be rendered to the cause of peace if at the general conference Socialists from neutral countries were to give their views on the subject after those from belligerent countries had set forth their standpoint. The main obstacles in the way of agreeing upon energetic action in favor of peace, concluded Herr Bernstein, were the differences of opinion

as to the responsibility for the war, and the ambiguity of the peace programs formulated; and it was essential that those obstacles should be removed.

Herr Kautsky then dealt with the peace program drawn up by his party, the gist of which has been already reported by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, and said that, although it was apparently identical with that of the German Socialist majority, in that both groups advocated peace without annexations and indemnities, the similarity merely consisted in a use of the same words, the two groups differing in the meaning they attached to those words. The standpoint of the majority group was not that of international socialism, he declared, in that it followed a nationalist and militarist line of thought which influenced its attitude toward the various problems of the moment accordingly. After illustrating his statements by references to the passages referring to Austria, Turkey, Belgium, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine in the memorandum presented to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee by the German Socialist majority, Herr Kautsky concluded by declaring, as previous speakers had done, that if the conference contemplated desired to work for peace, it must not confine itself to knocking out a poison-plague program. Rather must it, if it was not to remain without influence on the course of events, furnish the impulse for an energetic general campaign for forcing acceptance of the Social Democratic peace program.

PLEA GIVEN UP OF FRENCH ATTACK ACROSS BELGIUM

German Writer Says French on Eastern Frontier—German Attack from North Unexpected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Copenhagen Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The German claim that the violation of Belgian neutrality, in the campaign of August, 1914, was due to military and defensive necessity, caused by the alleged preparations of the French to attack Germany across Belgium, is completely abandoned in an article which has appeared in a German newspaper from the pen of Lieutenant Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German army. The general is the leading military historian in Germany, and the newspaper which publishes his article states that he writes on the basis of the official General Staff records, and that his article is circulated semi-officially in the German press. General von Freytag-Loringhoven declares that, far from marching through Belgium, the French originally started to concentrate their armies along their own eastern frontier and changed their plans, very belatedly, only after the German offensive was set in motion through Belgium. He insists that the Germans profited greatly from the resulting confusion and delay.

The accounts of French troops marching through Belgium during the initial days of the war and of airplane and automobile attacks from Belgian territory, and other similar stories which had such a prominent place in German justification of the invasion of Belgium, are not mentioned in General von Freytag-Loringhoven's article. After describing the advance of the bulk of the German force, which consisted of four armies, comprising its center and right wing, through Belgium and Luxembourg, beginning Aug. 18, 1914, he says:

"The French main concentration was originally accomplished between Belfort and the Belgian frontier, and the first indication that they contemplated a German advance through Belgium resulted in a shift to the left. The entente Allies recognized only on Aug. 17 that strong German forces also were advancing in a wide enveloping movement on the left bank of the River Meuse, where previously they had assumed that only an army of cavalry, strengthened by some infantry, was present."

In consequence of the original erroneous concentration directed toward the east, the French Fifth Army did not succeed in advancing beyond the line of Dinant-Charleroi by Aug. 22, and was forced to content itself with holding the passages of the rivers Sambre and Meuse."

The writer then goes on to describe the disastrous effect of the German rush upon successive French armies, and the advance to the Marne. He declares that the Germans retreated from the Marne because they were too weak to break through the French lines, but he maintains that although final success was missed there, Germany, by seizing the opportunity of a daring advance through Belgium, avoided war on her own territory.

DEMOCRATS TO CONVENE OCT. 6

Massachusetts Democrats have decided to have their annual State convention Saturday, Oct. 6 in Faneuil Hall. The date for the Republican convention has not been set. While Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate of 1916, is conducting an active primary campaign for a renomination, assurances are being given by some of the leaders of the Democratic State Committee that another candidate, possibly William F. Fitzgerald of Boston, will be placed in the field against Mr. Mansfield before Aug. 21, which is the final day for filing primary nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA PROGRAM

State, Though Already Dry by Statute, Is to Vote on the Constitutional Amendment—Speakers to Enter Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Discussion of national prohibition has aroused far more interest in the coming Iowa campaign for constitutional amendment than existed a month ago. Iowa votes on a constitutional amendment on Oct. 15, but under unique conditions. The State is already dry, and the effect of the vote will not be felt in any immediate change. If the amendment carries, it will be practically impossible to legalize the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State because of the difficulty in amending the Constitution. If it is beaten, the Legislature might regard the vote as an indication of dissatisfaction in the statutory prohibition which now exists.

Because of the effect which the vote may have upon national sentiment, dry leaders all over the country are becoming interested. William Jennings Bryan will take an active part in the campaign, and will probably make an extended speaking tour. Richmond P. Hobson, former Governor of Tennessee, and others are to be asked to speak in Iowa.

There has been no direct test on the question of prohibition in Iowa since 1881, when an amendment to the Constitution was carried by a majority of more than 20,000, but was declared void on a technicality in the Supreme Court. Dry leaders are concentrating their efforts in getting out a large vote, fearing that lack of interest might defeat the amendment.

Iowa's present Legislature is heavily in favor of State, national, or any other kind of prohibition, and on the question of a national constitutional amendment the vote would be at least 120 to 38 in joint session in favor of the amendment. There is no likelihood of any immediate change of complexion, inasmuch as a majority of the Legislature is always elected by dry counties, wet sentiment being largely centered in the cities.

NEW RESEARCH PLAN PROPOSED IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Norwegian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—At the meeting of Scandinavian Parliamentarians, Professor Stang proposed that an International Academy of Research should be established on Scandinavian soil. This idea has been very warmly greeted. Attempts on the part of neutral countries, for bringing about peace negotiations have not been fortunate, however well meant, but work of the kind proposed by Professor Stang is legitimate as laying the foundation for future cooperation after the war. Certain institutions already exist in the three Scandinavian countries which are capable of development for the fulfillment of Professor Stang's idea. It will be remembered Mr. Nobel left very large sums in trust for the promotion of research and for the cause of peace; those sums which were set aside for research work are administered at Stockholm, whereas the Nobel Institute at Christiania is entrusted with administering the funds left for the promotion of the cause of peace.

Copenhagen possesses a similar nucleus in the Carlsberg funds, inaugurated by the munificent brewer Jacobson, but as constituted they work in Danish interests only, although they will, no doubt, be able to render valuable assistance in laying the foundation for work of an international character.

In addition to the Nobel Institute, Norway possesses the so-called Nansen fund, established for research work and given its name in commemoration of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's achievements. These two institutions jointly can be enlarged, and if liberal funds are placed at their disposal it ought to be possible to create at Christiania an academy for the study of international law and politics. The institutions at The Hague work for the practical adoption of international ideas; if an academy of the kind proposed were established at Christiania it would confine itself particularly to the careful weighing and development of proposals for solving problems of which there is now such a large group. The present situation has shown the great need of some institution commanding universal respect of this kind.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: First Lieuts. Frederick L. Ancher, Walter A. Bogert, Benjamin W. LaPrade and Theodore W. Thornhill, Engineers' Reserve Corps, assigned to Third Engineers and will proceed to Ancon, C. Z.

Capt. Louis D. Rowell and Howard McCoy, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are relieved from duty at the engineer depot, Washington, and go to Ancon.

Capt. Harvey M. Synder, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Walter E. Kruesi, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to New York.

First Lieut. Frank H. Fay, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps training camp, Monmouth Park, N. J., and will proceed to New York.

ton, Leon E. Lyon, Oscar B. Perry, and Second Lieut. William F. Barck. Capt. Charles S. Cole, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to East Alton, Ill.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Warfel, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at the training camp, Ft. Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for 10 days, to take effect Aug. 12, is granted Capt. Casper D. Rucker, infantry.

Leave of absence for three days is granted temporary Lieut. Harry W. Belson, cavalry.

Leave of absence granted Maj. Albert E. Saxton, Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Otto A. B. Hooper, infantry, unassigned, is assigned to the Eleventh Infantry.

Maj. George M. Grimes and Harry Eaton, infantry, now serving in Quartermaster Corps, are detailed for service.

LAW TO PUNISH DISLOYAL PRESS

Senate Gets Bill to Put an End to Antiguvernment Utterances by German Language Publications of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator King of Utah introduced in the Senate today a bill to put an end to disloyal utterances in the German press of the United States. This bill was accompanied by another which would take from naturalized citizens their naturalization papers in the event of their speaking or publishing anything in a manner to hinder the prosecution of the war.

The first bill makes it unlawful during the war to publish in German or in any language other than English, any comment "respecting the Government of the United States, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war, or of any matter relating thereto, without reprinting or publishing in a column parallel to such matter a true and complete translation of the same in the English language." Publications not conforming to this law would be excluded from the mails, while violations would mean a \$500 fine, imprisonment for one year or both.

The other bill provides that any citizen naturalized within 20 years who shall speak or publish anything seditious, insurrectional or likely to impede the war, shall be deemed to have obtained his papers fraudulently. The attorney-general would be empowered by legal proceedings, to revoke such naturalization papers, and such citizen would be considered an alien, subject to deportation.

The utterances of the German press in this country are beginning to attract more attention than heretofore in Chicago. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, one of the German papers of Chicago, in an editorial which it translates into English, says that the attempts of German consuls in the United States to foment revolution in India, "even if true" and "at the worst, would be no more than a tactless violation of neutrality." The usual thrusts at England are noticeable throughout the article, which continues:

"For more than 140 years, everybody has found refuge in America who was dissatisfied with existing political conditions at home and wanted to take up the struggle for the overthrow of political injustice. Is England's subjugation of India so above criticism that America would be less of an asylum to those who are fighting this subjugation, than it was for Louis Kossuth when he was seeking the liberation of Hungary from the Austrian 'yoke'; than freedom's stamping ground for Kosciuszko, who fought for the liberation of Poland; than a new home for the German revolutionaries of 1848, who were condemned because they sought to establish a German republic? And less of an asylum than it was for the millions of Irish who yet are openly and freely working for the liberation of their country from the 700 years of subjugation by England, if needs be by force? Are not the Austrian Czechs and Slovaks working unhindered here for the separation of Bohemia and other sections from the Austro-Hungarian federation of states? Was it necessary for the German consuls to incite the Hindoos in America to rebellion against England? Aren't these Hindoos here because they wanted to escape British domination, and isn't it much more reasonable to believe that the Hindoos approached the consuls, rather than vice versa, so that Germany in her fight against England might not forget India among the nations to be liberated? For America wants only the liberation of all subjugated nations. Why should something, therefore, which might lead to the liberation of India create an irreconcilable hatred and brand the German consuls spies?"

There is opportunity of appealing the case to the courts should the council's action of last Monday be upheld by decision of Mayor Curley. It is known that tremendous political influences are bringing all the pressure they can upon the Mayor in behalf of this proposition. Former Mayor Nathan Matthews holds that the City Council had no right to pass on the matter. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, holds that the council should decide the question.

It is said that certain influences among the firemen are declaring that if the firemen are refused the one day off in three they will appeal to the State Legislature for the two platoon system which would cost Boston far more than \$268,000, the sum named as the figure the one day off in three will cost Boston as an additional charge five years after it is in full operation.

The Russell Club's committee has data from the three cities of the country—Chicago, St. Louis and Shectady—that have the one day off in three in operation. Much of this date has just been received. They also have reports from the 13 cities—Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Seattle, Kansas City, Mo., Scranton, Paterson, Omaha, Youngstown, Kansas City, Kan., Yonkers, Atlantic City, Berkeley and Pueblo—where the two-platoon plan is in operation.

SHIP WORKERS SEEK RAISE

QUINCY, Mass.—About 3500 union workers at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation who are engaged on work for the United States Government, are expected to strike unless the rate of pay at Federal arsenals and navy yards is established by the local concern. A special meeting of

OFFICERS' EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for members of the United States Naval Reserve Force, to qualify for officers' commission will be held at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Aug. 22, it was announced today, to fill the demand for more officers.

FIRE SERVICE CHANGE URGED

State Control of Boston Department Is Proposed as a Solution of Problems Involved in Conditions Now Existing

That the State of Massachusetts take over the operation and control of the Boston Fire Department just as it did the operation and control of the Police Department many years ago is proposed as a solution to present conditions by a man who has much to do with municipal affairs in Massachusetts generally. The influence exerted in the department by the Russell Fire Club, the fact that this organization is now affiliated with the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and finally the fact that the Fire Department has become a pawn of city politics, are influences at work it is said, which may result in bringing about a radical change in the management of this branch of the service of the city of Boston.

It was said by this man that when city councilmen, four of whom were elected through the influence of the Good Government Association of Boston, so "play politics" that they vote for a proposition such as the one day in three it is time to remove the Fire Department from the control of city government, amend the city charter and place the department under the control of a fire commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth for a period of five years.

It was this overturn which came in the Police Department many years ago when the Legislature removed from the hands of Mayor of Boston and City Council control of the Fire Department.

Since the Boston Department of Police has been operated under the control of the State it has been an efficient and well-conducted establishment. Politics has been reduced very greatly in the inner workings of the department, and the force has not been wielded to vote at the dictate of any one ambitious politician. The police commissioner, appointed for a term of five years by the Governor of the Commonwealth, owes his official head to no one man for continuance in office, for the Governor is reelected annually in Massachusetts, and it has not been the practice to give any man more than three consecutive elections. This fact removes the police commissioner from the probability of becoming a political pawn.

Since the Police Department has been taken over by the State the men in the force have never played the game of politics as have certain influences in the Fire Department. The fact that the powers in the Fire Department can wield an influence in the council and get from it a measure which the business men of the city and the fire underwriters denounce is pointed out as an evidence of how different is the control of the Fire Department under city auspices from that of the Police Department under a State-appointed commissioner.

It is said that the temper of men of influence in this city is such that this latest move on the part of the Fire Department of Boston may prove a boomerang and wrest it from local political control and place it under the supervision of the State Legislature and a nonpolitical fire commissioner. Preparations are now being made for the hearing which Mayor Curley intends to give on the question of one day off in three next Thursday night in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall. Thomas D. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, has conducted the case publicly for the Russell Fire Club. He will undoubtedly appear at the hearing.

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has conducted the official case against the one day off in three demand of the firemen. He has stated that he expected to appear before Mayor Curley next Thursday night and continue his opposition.

There is opportunity of appealing the case to the courts should the council's action of last Monday be upheld by decision of Mayor Curley. It is known that tremendous political influences are bringing all the pressure they can upon the Mayor in behalf of this proposition. Former Mayor Nathan Matthews holds that the City Council had no right to pass on the matter. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, holds that the council should decide the question.

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the various organized trades has been called for next Saturday night. It is understood that officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the Council on National Defense are endeavoring to effect a settlement before any work is delayed. The union members are only about one-half of the men employed.

BOSTON SAID TO BE PAYING HIGHER DIFFERENTIAL RATE

Authorization of Interstate Board Declared to Give New York an Advantage

Differential rail-and-lake rates to the western parts of the United States are again higher from Boston than from New York, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, claiming that the 15 per cent rate approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 1 has affected adversely the rates from Boston. "It means," says the chamber, "that for the longer route from New York through New England to western points, such as Chicago, the freight transportation charges are voluntarily made materially lower by these railroads and steamship lines, notwithstanding their allegations as to the urgent need for increased revenues, when the Interstate Commerce Commission was asked to authorize rate increases."

"This same rate adjustment prevailed formerly, but when the 5 per cent advance in rates was made by these rail-and-lake lines last April, the rates from Boston and New York were made the same, except to interior points such as St. Louis, to which New York rates are maintained continuously lower than from Boston. Now, however, since the additional 15 per cent rate which was approved by New England shippers has been granted, these lines have seen fit again to place New England points at a disadvantage."

Rates were advanced Aug. 1 via the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company and connecting rail lines forming the so-called "ocean-and-rail" routes from Boston to western points. "In raising the rates in this manner when there is no competition via the rail-and-lake routes, the ocean-and-rail routes also discriminate against Boston in favor of New York," says the chamber. "This is due to the fact that the rates from New York are not raised as much as from Boston but are kept on a lower scale."

"To interior points where the competing rail-and-lake routes are not a factor, the ocean-and-rail routes keep the New York rates lower than from Boston the year round. "Higher rates from Boston than from New York are maintained for the shorter haul via the differential rail-and-lake routes on the one hand, and on the other for a longer haul via the ocean-and-rail routes. The chamber has consistently taken the position that the rates from New England should be the same as from New York."

CHARGES AGAINST TEXAS GOVERNOR MADE AT HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Austin, Tex. Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—One week of testimony-taking in the impeachment investigation of Governor James E. Ferguson, no witnesses having yet been introduced by the defense, has ended tomorrow night. The following: Boylston Street and Park Square. The veterans will be reviewed at the State House by Governor McCall, at City Hall by Mayor Curley and at the grandstand in Tremont Street opposite West Street, by Mr. Patterson, national commander-in-chief.

On Wednesday, there will be sessions of the various organizations at the encampment and at 8 p. m. the National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, will give a reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. At the same hour the big camp fire will be opened in the main hall of the same building. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley being among the speakers. There will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music.

On Thursday morning, the closing sessions of the encampment will be held and afterward there will be automobile trips to Concord, Lexington and Cambridge, returning by way of Cambridge and Harvard College. The Cambridge City Government will extend a welcome to the visitors. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a concert at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common.

A harbor excursion with a fish dinner, will be held Friday and bring the entertainments to an end.

SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send notice to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

PARCEL ROUTES TO CUT COSTS

Senate Approves Plan to Experiment With Motor Truck Delivery of Produce to the Larger Cities of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government operation of motor truck routes between country districts and the big cities, with a view to conservation of foods and to reduce the cost of living, is proposed in a bill accepted by the Senate on Saturday on recommendation of the Postmaster-General. The plan is to conduct a series of experiments between now and spring, and to report the results to Congress. If the test prove the feasibility of the scheme, it is proposed to make the new service a permanent institution, under the supervision of the Postoffice Department.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia offered the bill and presented a letter from Postmaster-General Burleson expressing the belief that food costs would be reduced through the operation of the proposed service. Mr. Burleson says:

"The apparent purpose of this bill is to arrange for the coordination of the good roads which have been constructed throughout the country, the improved type of motor vehicle, and the parcel post feature of the postal activity, in such manner as will result in the maximum of advantage to the taxpayers. There is no doubt that this legislation will increase the postal revenue and afford a wider field of utility of the parcel post privilege, which up to this time has been used to a very limited extent by the postal patrons residing in rural territory."

The Senate passed the bill on a division after Senator Sterling of North Dakota had opposed the idea of the Government undertaking this new business. He declared it was a socialistic proposal.

G. A. R. CONVENTION WEEK IN BOSTON

Arrangements are rapidly being made for entertaining about 10,000 Grand Army of the Republic veterans who are expected to be in Boston during national encampment week which opens next Sunday at 4 p. m., with patriotic services in Old South Church. William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., national commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., will speak, as will also O. S. Reed of Colorado, national chaplain-in-chief; Corp. James Tanner of Washington and the Rev. Willis W. Butler. This service will be open to the public. Another open meeting is to be held in Mechanics Hall Monday at 8 p. m., at which John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, is to be the chief speaker. Addresses of welcome are to be made by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Daniel Denny, Massachusetts commander; William J. Patterson, national commander-in-chief; Corporal Tanner and others. A chorus of 12 will furnish music, and there will be solos.

The parade will take place Tuesday morning, starting at Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street and proceeding through Arlington and Beacon streets to School Street, Washington Street, Temple Place, Tremont Street, Boylston Street and Park Square. The veterans will be reviewed at the State House by Governor McCall, at City Hall by Mayor Curley and at the grandstand in Tremont Street opposite West Street, by Mr. Patterson, national commander-in-chief.

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INITIATIVE PLAN FOR GOVERNOR

One of Proposals for Increasing Powers of Executive Interests Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

With the development of the debate on the initiative and referendum in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, additional interest is being shown in the "executive initiative" plan which is one of eight proposals for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Governor, reported favorably by the committee on the executive.

Briefly, the "executive initiative" authorizes the Governor, in cases where the Legislature has declined to enact bills he has recommended, to submit these "executive bills" to the voters, the bills to become law if accepted by a majority at the polls; any bills which the Legislature passes over the Governor's veto may be referred by the Governor to the people for a verdict as to whether or not it shall become law; if the Governor vetoes a bill and the Legislature cannot muster the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over the veto, the Legislature may, nevertheless, by majority vote, refer the bill to the voters for a final decision.

The "executive initiative" is, of course, a very modified form of the initiative and referendum proposition which has been favorably reported by the committee on the initiative and referendum and which is now under discussion in the convention; but the importance of the growing interest in the "executive initiative" is that this modified plan offers a subject for compromise should the convention get into a deadlock over going the whole length of the regular initiative and referendum plan.

Some of the delegates, who are skeptical about the degree of interest which would be taken by the voters under an initiative and referendum system, believe the "executive initiative" offers an opportunity to test this interest without committing the Commonwealth in advance to the radical plan of direct legislation on petition of a prescribed number of voters, as authorized in the pending initiative and referendum resolution.

Without passing on the merits of the initiative and referendum proposition itself, the committee on the executive, through Josiah Quincy, chairman, commends the "executive initiative" in a public statement regarding the recommendations of this committee for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Governor.

A point emphasized by the committee in support of the "executive initiative" is that it allows the voters to pass directly on a question of State policy over which the Governor and the Legislature have disagreed, thereby making clearer what course the voters believe should be followed on the subject at the next session of the Legislature. Similar in certain respects to the procedure followed in a parliamentary government when the executive and the legislative branches disagree, the "executive initiative" plan is declared to have some advantages over the parliamentary method.

Chairman Quincy says with regard to the "executive initiative": "It is believed that such a provision is a safe one as the official responsibility of the Governor will cause him to use such a power with discretion, and only when he believes that the public interest requires direct action by the people. Such a provision will certainly tend to introduce more definite and important issues in our political campaigns and to place more emphasis upon the attitude of candidates for the office of Governor in respect to proposed policies and measures."

"If the Governor proposes definite bills to the Legislature, embodying the political program which he favors, and if the Legislature deems it unwise to pass such bills, we have an excellent issue of policy upon which to go to the people. The provisions of the amendment numbered five, supply a simple method of making this appeal to the voters, and a method more direct and sure than is possible under the present parliamentary system. This amendment allows the Governor to invoke the decision of the people upon any measure which he recommends if it is rejected by the Legislature."

"Under the parliamentary form of government such a decision is secured only by a dissolution of the legislative members; and this means that all the chamber, with a new election of its issues involved in a change of government are presented to the people at once—there is no direct and immediate decision upon the particular measures in dispute which have brought about the dissolution. But under the plan proposed by this committee the legislative measures over which the issue between the executive and legislative departments arises are submitted by the Governor to the people, through a referendum taken at the next election, for final adoption or rejection by them."

"This proceeding is direct and final, and the questions at issue are definitely settled—either the policy of the Governor or the disapproving attitude of the Legislature is indorsed, and if the proposed measures meet with favor at the polls they go into effect at once. The general interest can thus be made paramount over the balancing between local or special interests which often blocks legislative action."

CANDIDATES FILE NOMINATION PAPERS

The following additional nomination papers for various places on the ballot at the State election were filed

with Secretary of State Langtry by noon today:

County Commissioner, Hampden County—William H. Ensign of Westfield, Democratic and Republican, for reelection.

Councillor, Fourth District—George B. Wason of Cambridge, Republican. Senatorial—George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, Republican, reelection in First Hampden District; Charles S. Lawler of Boston, Democratic, reelection in Seventh Suffolk; John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic, reelection in Second Suffolk; Edward G. Morris of Boston, Democratic, reelection in Third Suffolk.

Representative—Third Berkshire, Edgar A. Deyette, Adams, Republican; Nineteenth Suffolk, William P. Mansfield of 214 Center Street, Dorchester, Republican; Eighth Bristol, Frederick D. Sowie, New Bedford, Republican; Eighth Hampden, John William Williams, Chicopee, Republican; Sixteenth Middlesex, Thomas J. Corbett, Lowell, Democratic; Ninth Middlesex, William H. Hannagan, Marlboro; Ninth Suffolk, William J. Manning, South Boston, Democratic.

REAL ESTATE

Title to a large garage property at 142 to 146 St. Marys Street, Back Bay, has changed hands. There is a land area of 29,634 sq. ft. to be worth about \$150 a square foot and although the improvements are new and not yet assessed, the property is valued at \$125,000. James A. Boyd and George Berry, trustees of the Colonial Realty Trust, conveyed to Jefferson Bradbury and James W. Stevens.

In connection with this transaction, Messrs. Bradbury and Stevens transferred to Messrs. Boyd and Berry, title to a block of stores located at 1700 Commonwealth Avenue, corner of 151 to 159 Sutherland Road, together with 10,021 square feet of land. This property is just finished and consequently not assessed, but the owners' valuation is \$50,000. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in both sales.

A small property owned by Harriet S. Floyd at 129 Norwell Street, Dorchester, has been sold to Joseph Muldoon, and papers placed on record. The total land valuation is \$31,000, and includes \$600 carried on 2683 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 11, 1917:

Transactions	Mts	Amount
Aug. 6.....	58	\$14,815
Aug. 7.....	51	\$7,082
Aug. 8.....	68	\$9,072
Aug. 9.....	54	\$20,493
Aug. 10.....	71	\$8,645
Aug. 11.....	28	\$28,850
Totals.....	330	\$480,257
Same week 1916.....	494	\$1,090,408
Same week 1915.....	438	\$1,345,986
Wk. ending Aug. 4, 1917.....	179	\$90,425

SHIPPING NEWS

South Shoal Lightship, Nantucket Shoals, one of the important guides to mariners along the New England coast is unable to communicate with the shore or passing vessels excepting by the Morse signal lantern or wig wag flag system, owing to wireless damages.

Swordfish and mackerel were plentiful at the South Boston mart today and wholesale prices easier. Swordfish arrivals: Flaxilla 43 fish, Anna 69, Virginia 46, Boret J. 52, A. D. Wilard 97, Gleaner 78, and Sadie Nunan 40. Mackerel arrivals: Nicholas 11,000 pounds small fresh, Sterling 14,000, Joanna 20,000, Margaret 170 bls. salted, Lucretia 20,000 small fresh and L. C. Riggs 12,000 small fresh. Wholesale prices were 14¢@14½¢ cents per pound for swordfish, and 7½¢@8½¢ for tinker mackerel.

Fresh groundfish was brought to the fish pier today as follows: Str. Surge 126,700 pounds, schooners Blanche 23,500, Viking 21,000, Natalie J. Nelson 13,000, Mary C. Santos 21,000, Laura Enos 4200, Oliva Sears 3000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 68,000 and two swordfish, Walther 17,500, Liberty 4900, and Ethel B. Penny 29,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@7, steak cod \$9.50@13.50, market cod \$5@7, pollock \$6@8.50, large hake \$6, small hake \$4, and cusk \$6.75.

Gloucester arrivals reported here today were confined to vessels with mackerel as follows: Reliance 97 bls. salted, Helena 100, Nashuena 20,000 pounds fresh, Enterprise 25,000, Robert & Edwin 12,000, Dorothy B. 10,000, Mineola 15,000, Ethel 18,000, Gelsa 35,000, Rob Roy 25,000, and Corsair 170 bls. salted.

SAILORS DESERT

Twenty-one members of the crew of a Portuguese steamer, formerly of German registry but seized at a Portuguese port when war was declared with Germany by that country, have deserted according to a statement from the captain to United States immigration officials in Boston today.

PORT OPEN AT NIGHT

Boston harbor is opened again at night, according to an announcement at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, stating that the port was closed for four nights "on account of an emergency."

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SINGLE TAXERS GAINING GROUND

Measures Indorsed by Labor and Organized Business, as Well as Farmers, Make Record of Progress in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Impatient single taxers, who persist in feeling hopeless concerning labor, organized business or organized farmers, should study the partial record of progress in recent issues of the Bulletin," says this organ of the National Single Tax League in its current issue. "Labor's progressive record," it continues, "is contained in the action of the Trades Council of Birmingham, Ala., the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the national executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the Texas State Federation of Labor, the Rhode Island Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, the Missouri State Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers of America."

"These organizations have indorsed specific measures varying from partial exemption of improvements with increased land value taxation to total exemption and public appropriation of the entire rental value of land."

"Business' record is in the action of the taxation committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Fall River, Mass., the National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers Association, the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey, the Rotary Club of Syracuse, New York, the Ohio Manufacturers Association."

"These organizations have taken a stand either for study of the single tax or have indorsed in different degrees the principle of exempting industry and increasing proportionately the taxation of land values."

"The farmers have a constantly growing creditable record. The Washington State Grange, the Fruit Growers Association of California, the Non-Partisan League, the Farmers National Congress, the Maryland State Grange, the Farmers' Convention at St. Paul in 1916, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Association of Washington, the North Carolina Farmers Union, the Nebraska Farmers Congress of 1916, the Equity Cooperative Exchange of North Dakota, the Farmers and Laborers Union of Texas, the Farmers Institute of Potter County, Texas, and the Canadian Grain Growers Association have all demonstrated that thinking farmers are realizing the wisdom and justice of partial or complete steps toward the single tax."

Let the pessimist study the record and furthermore take note of the fact that it marks but the beginning of a steady tendency, and he will change his tune."

FINDING OF LOCAL BOARD NOT FINAL

(Continued from page one)

warded to a mobilization camp and will make up a part of the quota from the State and district from whence they come and will be assigned to duty in a capacity declared by the President to be non-combatant."

Part I, Section 20, of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President, read as follows in part: "Any person who is found by such local board to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized or existing May 18, 1917, and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war, in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war for participation therein, in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization."

"In case any such person substantiates in the opinion of the local board his claim, this local board shall issue a certificate stating that this person shall not be required or compelled to serve in any capacity except in some capacity declared by the President to be non-combatant."

"No. 3150. Reference your telegram Aug. 9. Any resident alien other than a German, even though he has not taken out his first papers, can serve in the Army by not filing a claim for exemption under Subdivision 'f.' Section 18, Rules and Regulations, June 30. Any resident alien other than a German, who has taken out his first papers, is not entitled to file a claim for exemption, but is subject to service by the law of Congress. If the alien took out his first papers after May 18, but before being called he cannot set up a claim for exemption. If any certificates have been issued on grounds not now satisfactory to local boards issuing certificates, such certificates can be revoked according to their own terms."

"No. 3200. An erroneous instruction has been sent by the Naval Department to naval recruiting stations to the effect that persons could voluntarily enlist in the Navy after having been called by a local board. The attention of the Navy Department has been called to this error and it is being recalled by telegram today. Please inform all local boards that after a person has been called by the board he cannot voluntarily enlist in the military or naval service and that such voluntary enlistment will not protect him from the penalty of the law for failure to report to the local board."

Chairmen of the district exemption boards in Massachusetts are holding a meeting in room 280 at the State House to adopt a uniform system of procedure in passing upon claims for exemption received from the local exemption boards. Mr. Gettemy is assisting the district board members in arriving at as nearly uniform method as possible.

These boards have asked for a def-

nite ruling from Provost-Marshal General Crowder, as to whether they may grant appeals from the findings of physicians in local boards, several appeals for a further examination having been made by men who have been accepted by the local board physicians.

There may be a reopening of numerous exemption cases in the Malden district 1, as a result of a letter given today to H. Brown, a Negro with a family, who had been refused exemption by Judge Bruce on the ground of having dependents, by Henry F. Long of Governor McCall's office.

Mr. Brown came to the State House with his complaint after Judge Charles M. Bruce's board had rejected his claim. He said that he had a wife and three children. He told other facts concerning the dependency of his family, and in the end enlisted the efforts of Mr. Long in his behalf. The latter gave him a letter to Judge Bruce asking that the Brown case be reopened.

Meanwhile, more men are being called for examination, but if quotas are filled from the first double quota lists by the rejection of claims for exemption of men in the first list, those in the second who have been called, even though not claiming exemption will not be called to the colors before the second 500,000 of the national Army is called for.

The Malden board has turned down the exemption claims of 57 married men, some with families dependent upon their earnings. In answer to criticism, Judge Bruce says:

"When I sought a ruling regarding the exemption of married men from Mr. Gettemy prior to taking up the work on the exemption board, I was told to use my own judgment," he said. "I read carefully all the rules and laws pertaining to the matter, and interpreted them to mean that, unless their children were to become State charges, married men should not be exempt."

"I don't care whether my rulings are sustained or not. I am willing to exempt the whole of them and take to the woods."

"We would be able to get only 300,000 men if all the married men were exempt. I don't worry about the critics. Why wouldn't these men criticize? It's because they don't want to go. The age for draft was originally to have been 19 to 25, but it was changed to 21 to 31, and it must have been known that these ages would include a large percentage of married men."

"Despite criticism, the question of married men in our division remains exactly as it has been and it is up to the district board to decide the exemptions. We arranged today to call for 150 more men to be examined. Washington says we can keep on examining so we are going to do so."

All three of the Malden cases have been applied to the district board which sits in Lawrence today.

In an interview last night on the operations of the Selective Draft Law, Congressman James A. Gallivan declared that he believes some one has deceived Congress and the country and he proposes to find out who it is.

Mr. Gallivan said that on Saturday he wired Provost-Marshal General Crowder and thanked him for his previous telegram. He also asked General Crowder to state just what he meant in his messages to the governors of states by the phrase "necessitous circumstances." He expects a reply from General Crowder today.

"I have been accused of 'playing to the gallery by my interference in the draft.' As one interested in seeing lived up to the promises made before Congress when the Selective Draft Bill was under discussion, I am not 'playing to the gallery.' I simply want General Crowder to know what was said by the Administration's spokesman for the bill in Congress, who gave the assurance that married men with dependents—yes, and single men who have others dependent on them also—would not be drafted, at least until the men without dependents had gone first."

"Had not these promises been made repeatedly, the Selective Draft Bill would never have passed the House of Representatives. And I say further that if anyone interferes with these promises being kept to the letter, I propose to put the matter before President Wilson himself."

Duty for Non-Combatants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Drafted persons, whose religious beliefs prohibit their making war, will be forwarded to mobilization camps, to make up part of the quota from their districts, and will be assigned to duty as non-combatants, Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced today.

KANSAS CRUDE OIL OUTPUT BIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is doing her bit in the way of the production of crude petroleum for the army. The production during the present year is said by oil men to yield a total of about 20,000,000 barrels. The production for 1917 is certain to be more than double that of a year ago and around four times as much as in 1915.

CAMP HINGHAM IN COMMISSION

Camp Hingham at the United States naval magazine in Hingham was officially put into commission today by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The new camp is to act as an overflow for the "receiving ship" at Commonwealth Pier.

MORE RADIO MEN WANTED

Men wishing to join the United States Navy as radio operators will be given training at the Crufts high tension laboratory at Harvard, if they are able to send 10 words a minute, in either Morse or International code, when volunteering, it was announced at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

NEGROES PRESS VARIOUS CLAIMS

They Ask for Representation on Fire and Police Forces and in City, State and National Legislative Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representation on the Board of Aldermen and in the General Assembly of the State of New York, a squad of Negro firemen and a squad of Negro police to be assigned in the localities populated by the Negroes in the City of New York, and a bathhouse for the section densely settled by Negroes, are aims for which the United Civic League, Inc., is working, according to John M. Royall, founder of the organization.

Mr. Royall read to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement made at the Palace Casino, in which he said he thought the following reasons were sufficient for the establishment of a squad of Negro officers in the district where colored people resided.

"The unprovoked insults and brutality of the police," he said, "which our people have to suffer, the general inclination of the officers to consider a colored man guilty anyway, practically eliminates a fair, impartial and proper investigation, many innocent persons being committed upon insufficient evidence and often upon prejudiced statements from officers without proof of any kind."

"We believe that this state of affairs exists, and will continue until a proper number of colored men, who know the status of the colored fold, are made policemen, and placed on duty in communities occupied by our people, and that such a course would far better and more efficiently serve the ends of justice."

"As an example of this Mr. Royall told of a recent personal experience. 'Some colored men,' he stated, 'were carousing and causing a good deal of noise in a tenement a short distance from my house, for which I am agent. One of my other tenants came to me in the early hours of the morning, and asked me to come down and see if I could not quell the disturbance. I started down, and, knowing the men I would have to deal with, I asked a policeman if he would not go down with me, giving him the reason for my investigation. He waved his stick as near as he could to my head without hitting me and said 'Aw, you're one of those fresh guys. Beat it.' After walking on, I turned and saw the officer drinking, and this confirmed the suspicions that I had when talking to him."

Mr. Royall states that Negro officers would stop this unnecessary friction. He says the Negro officer is not wanted to hide crime, but for the reason that he could deal with crime more easily and with less feeling than the white officer can in these districts. Also the claim is that the Negro should have the colored or racial officer just as the Italian and Jewish districts have theirs. He states that he knows of four cases in which Negroes have passed the physical examination for policemen but have been turned down on some technical charge. One man was told that he didn't "look good," while another was refused any reason whatever.

The reasons given by Mr. Royall for the request for Negro firemen is the "unnecessary hardships, damage and destruction caused by firemen to personal property of our people, often owing to a total lack of sympathy for those whom such companies are called upon to rescue; many lives of our people are unnecessarily sacrificed, without the proper attempt to save. We are of the belief and opinion that these evils could be dispelled and our community more readily protected had we a competent company of colored firemen."

"Owing to the tremendous congestion of the area in which our people live, the insufficient number of modern apartment houses which offer proper bathing facilities, the small wages earned by a large and overwhelming majority of our people, leaving nothing with which to provide bath, and for the safety of the entire population in the city, we shall urge New York City's Administration to provide this section with a large bathhouse, having a swimming pool."

"Knowing that taxation without representation exploits and deprives any people of their human rights, political justice and industrial freedom, and believing that voice in government will in a large measure help relieve depression and distress in our midst, we produce a happy and prosperous community, a stalwart type of citizenship and an inspiration to our children, in fair and impartial administration of the law, realizing that no man can or will more nearly represent us than one of our own, we here decide and will unceasingly work for elective representation until we have some one of our own race to represent us on the Board of Aldermen, some one in the Legislature of the State of New York, and a congressman in the National Administration of the United States."

Mr. Royall believes that if East St. Louis had had Negro guards, the integrity of the State would have been maintained. He stated that through an investigation made there the league was sure that there was plenty of work in East St. Louis at the time of the riots and that there is plenty of work there now. The whole matter of rioting, he said, was in his belief, the work of hoodlums and effort of the labor unions to boost wages. The people of the South had long recognized the value of the Negro, but had kept using worn-out excuses, one after the other, until the Negro had started to migrate north in search of

better wages and treatment, and that now the North was trying to keep them out by force, which was contrary to the Constitution and the rights of democracy. He stated that it was a problem for the white people of the country to solve as well as for the black, as it was more than a racial undertaking.

In the past, Mr. Royall continued, this country, through its many attractions, had plenty of labor from foreign countries, but if there was going to be a continuous social upheaval here the foreign population would begin to dwindle; then there would be a shortage of labor. Under present conditions and the way things are working now the social revolution of East St. Louis and the lynchings in the South, he thought, would continue and spread to the white population unless the present labor union situation changed.

CHICAGO INQUIRY BOARD IN BOSTON

Twelve members of the Chicago Board of Aldermen, who are making a tour of principal cities in the United States and Canada inspecting municipal school, fire, police and civil service system with a view to improving these elements of the Chicago municipal government, visited the Boston police headquarters this morning, before making a tour of the city. The commission arrived in Boston yesterday accompanied by its publicity agent, and remaining unrecognized until a reporter saw the party touring the Charlestown Navy Yard and inquired as to the business of the visitors.

Members of the board are: Chairman, Matt Franz, John Touhy, Max Adamowski, Stanley Adamkiewicz, Edward Kaindl, Frank Klaus, Thomas F. Byrne, John Kelly, secretary to the Mayor of Chicago; Morgan Collins, captain of the police; Frank Rightman, assistant corporation counsel; James Crowley, sergeant of police and the press agent, John W. Binhart, who is on the staff of the Chicago City News Bureau.

After visiting police headquarters and talking with the officials, the commission went to Station 15 in City Square, Charlestown, one of the newest and busiest of Boston. They were received at the navy yard by Ensign Daniel J. O'Connell, captain of the yard, who gave them an informal reception in the absence of the commandant. Afterwards, the party proceeded to Commonwealth Pier where they inspected several companies of bluejackets from the Great Lakes training stations.

Already the commission has visited Albany, Buffalo, Hamilton, Ont., and Toronto. They leave Boston tonight for New York. Before returning home the aldermen are to visit Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh.

ALASKA COAL BEING UTILIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"With the completion of the Government railroad into the coal fields of Matanuska, Alaska, and the shipment of coal from that region by the Government, is seen the possibility of supplying the Pacific Coast with Alaskan coal at a rate that should have important bearing upon the solution of the fuel question of the Far West," said G. H. Gamble, purchasing agent representative of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Illustrating the richness of the coal deposits in Alaska is the fact that since Aug. 17, 1916, one mine in the Matanuska fields, near Nenana, has furnished the Government and the local market with approximately 14,000 tons. In fact, there is coal enough in Alaska to supply the world, and it is the purpose of the commission to make it available as soon as possible. The Government has recently purchased the Eka Creek coal mine in the Matanuska fields, and will add a coal crusher to the equipment already on the ground. One result of the availability of Alaskan coal in large quantities will be the freeing of the Army transport Crook, which carries Government supplies from Seattle to Seward and Anchorage, from the necessity of coaling at Seattle for the round trip. As this round trip requires 1000 tons of coal, the result will be not only a lowering of the price of coal, but much cargo space for other commodities will be made available on the north-bound trip."

DEFORTED MEN SIGN ON WHALER

Some time during the next year or two eight Negroes from the Cape Verde islands, who have been deported by the United States after failing to pass the literacy test, may be landed in their home land. The men sailed on their journey today, after signing on a whaling vessel, the Grehound, as members of the crew. They helped to sail the whaler to New Bedford. The vessel was not licensed to carry passengers and could not take them otherwise, it was explained.

A whaling trip may last one or more years, but, within three years, the captain has assured the United States Government, these men will be landed at the Cape Verde islands. If a large catch is made soon, the men may be landed within a year.

OBSTRUCTORS ARRESTED

The first arrests in Boston under the Draft Law were made today when two men in Ward 17 were taken into custody because they refused to allow the Exemption Board physician to examine them. They are both employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

MASONIC PAPER ON KAISERISM

Organization, the Chronicler Declares, Is Deeply Concerned in Standing With the Government Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The attitude of Masons toward the war is touched upon with emphasis by The Masonic Chronicler, published in this city, in an editorial, entitled, "Should Make It Our Business." The Masonic Chronicler says:

"Some few who evidently are possessed with pro-Kaiser proclivities assert that it is no business of Masons, of Masonic bodies or of Masonic papers, the Chronicler in particular, whether this country is at war or not, and that this paper and the Masons who are in accord with its policies and teachings are overstepping the fraternal domain by denouncing the atrocities of Prussianism, hoping for the success of American arms and advocating the overthrow of the Kaiser and all autocracies. They say that Masonic papers should editorialize only on Masonic subjects and let the events and affairs of the world alone."

"Those benighted individuals who express sentiments so narrow and antiquated surely never have been brought to light. They are but exhibiting their ignorance of the mission of Masonry and the purposes of the Chronicler. No Masonic paper, unless it be a mere social sycophant, could consistently follow such a course as these carping critics suggest. Masons who entertain such a belief should be obligated anew. Their idea of Masonry doubtless is the conferring of degrees, reciting ritual and preaching theoretical bunk. They show no inclination or capacity for the practical things which white Masons, and Masonry should have to do."

"Masonry as an organization must keep pace with mankind's development or the fraternity will decay and eventually die. If as a society it cannot do some practical good in the world, then it has no moral right to longer continue in existence. Masonry is deeply concerned in anything calculated to make the world or the people in it better. It is concerned in everything that is for the welfare of man, and especially in that which is beneficial to members of the craft. Masons are admonished to be good citizens, to be patriotic and to uphold the laws of the Government under which they live. The law of this land now is that we fight Germany in order that the high seas may be made safe for Americans and that the world may be safe for democracy. The more than 2,000,000 American Masons are vitally concerned in this war. Forty-one American Grand Masters have declared as much. Grand Lodges and other grand Masonic bodies are pledging unwavering allegiance to the Government; the Masonic press throughout the country, practically without exception, is voicing its approval of the war as being a righteous one, and to the best of its ability The Masonic Chronicler proposes to stand by the Government of the United States regardless of the attitude of any Masons who may first be vote-hunting politicians, latter-day copperheads, peddlers of pacifism or outright kaiserblatts. The Chronicler is unequivocally for the United States of America. Just now this Government has undertaken to help overthrow the Kaiser and Kaiserism and it is the Chronicler's business and duty, as it is that of every local American Mason, to lend all help rather than hindrance to the Government and every possible aid and comfort to those who go to the battlefields in France that these fields of carnage may not be brought to our own shores."

"This is why the war, the conservation of food, the price of coal, the switchmen's strike and kindred matters all become the Chronicler's business. And such should be considered the business of every true American Mason."

REMOVED EXEMPTION OFFICERS ARRAIGNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis I. Cherey and Dr. S. J. Bernfeld, removed members of district exemption board No. 99, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock today on charges of conspiracy to violate the draft law. Bail in both cases was fixed at \$5000.

Kalman Cruger, arrested in connection with the same case, was arraigned. His bail was fixed at \$2500. The Federal Grand Jury is preparing to investigate charges that Cherey and Bernfeld accepted money, or solicited money for granting exemptions. All the men waived examination and were held for the Grand Jury. Bernfeld obtained release on bail this afternoon. The others expect to get bonds before night.

The following substitutes for members of the exemption board in Division 99, who were removed were announced today:

Max Steindler, for Louis Cherey; Louis Birmak for Dr. Henry M. Groehl; Dr. L. Stanier for Dr. Sam J. Bernfeld.

PLACES FOR SE

QUIET NOTED ON MEXICAN BORDER

Outlawry Still Found Prevailing, but Without Menace to United States Citizens—Irresponsibility of Governors and Chiefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—In Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, the states whose southern boundaries form the border between the United States and Mexico, there is less of uneasiness about trouble from the south and generally more of a feeling of security than has been the case since Villa made his raid on Columbus. It should be stated that there has never been any general uneasiness in these three states about possible attack from the south, except as to the counties directly on the border, and there the fears entertained have been chiefly of raiding parties of which there have been many in the last six years and of which that at Columbus was the most serious. During the last six years there have been times when reason seemed to exist for much more serious anxiety in the border states than any great number of people entertained. There have been times when the border guard was not only inadequate but practically nonexistent and when the menace of raiding parties in force was very real. The Pershing expedition did not reduce the danger of border raids. Precautions taken during that expedition and since its return have done more. There has never been a time since revolution wrecked the Mexican republic that conditions on the northern side of the border have been so quiet and as secure.

This does not mean that there may be no more raiding done. It has seemed impossible to live next door to a huge nest of outlaws and remain wholly unmolested. It is a long and lonely road which now marks the Mexican border from Tia Juana to the Gulf of Mexico. To render it absolutely secure against occasional trespass from below would require a large part of the first national army just selected. There will be occasional thefts of cattle and horses and sheep; and now and then an American citizen may be killed. It is the penalty those who live immediately adjacent to the border must pay for their enforced residence alongside outlawry, anarchy and utter savagery; for these are what one finds just south of the Mexican border, these and little else. Were it not for the fact that these explosive elements are now utterly disorganized and largely spent, our southern border, carefully as it is now guarded, would not be so secure as it is today.

A few weeks ago stories were frequent of alien enemies, chiefly reputed to be Germans, who were crossing into Mexico. Some of the stories advanced the number of these to a formidable army and produced, chiefly from imagination, a full-fledged German military organization in Sonora and Chihuahua; and when certain of the larger mining interests in Southern New Mexico and Arizona asked for protection for their valuable plants, a genuine fright ensued. The mining interests did not ask for men and machine gun equipment because they were afraid of a German invasion out of Mexico. They were afraid, and with reason, that a sufficiently large and well-armed band of bandits might make a raid across the border and in a day or a night disable or wreck properties whose output, chiefly of copper, the United States now needs. The reception accorded to a Mexican raiding party by any of the larger mining camps on this side of the border now would be a hot one. It might even check successfully a well organized military attack.

The fact is, however, that not enough Germans or other enemy aliens have gone south across the border at any time to prove effective even in organized forces there; and if they had done so, the conditions encountered in Mexico would have rendered futile any attempt at formation of a military force. One may not make predictions about the future conduct of Mexicans with any safety, but so far as can be told from conditions at present, the border countries of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are safer than has been the case for six years.

No such cheerful picture may be drawn from the situation immediately south of the border. Never in the history of war-torn Mexico has the outlook for peace and prosperity been darker. Today after six years of revolution and strife the country is virtually without organized government. It is true that Venustiano Carranza, elected President by the votes of a few thousands of Mexico's 15,000,000 people, sits in state at the ancient capital of the Montezumas and issues his decrees, directs Congress to pass laws and otherwise gives what is a fair surface imitation of government. But Carranza's power is said to extend no further than the suburbs of Mexico City and frequently not so far, since it is not uncommon for the followers of Emilio Zapata, Isobel Robles or Felix Diaz to invade these same suburbs, terrorize the inhabitants and carry off loot.

Between Mexico City and Veracruz, where in normal times two railroads carried the traffic between Mexico's principal gateway and its capital, revolutionists and bandits now range at will. For nearly one-half the time since Carranza's election last January, communication between Mexico City and Veracruz has been interrupted or wholly cut off; and during the past few months, little effort has been made to keep it open. The Government has been bending all its efforts to protection for the railroad to Laredo, Tex., which runs by way of Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, the latter the capital of Carranza's home state of Coahuila. Even on this line, in spite

of heavy military guards which accompany every train, attacks by bandits are frequent; and a week seldom passes without reports of tracks torn up, wires cut or bridges burned by roving bands holding allegiance to one or another of the various local revolutionary leaders, or to no leader at all save loot.

These being the conditions at, and radiating from, the seat of government, it is not surprising that the same and worse conditions exist in the states along the United States border, the states where the various revolutions and their leaders have been born. In the capitals of these northern states a semblance of State Government is maintained by generals and military chiefs, a majority of whom publicly proclaim their allegiance to President Carranza. In reality, these governors are independent and run their states to suit themselves. They pay little or no heed to orders from Mexico City and some of them have openly defied the President to remove them from office. This is the situation today in the great northwestern State of Sonora, one of the largest political divisions of the Republic and a country of vast mineral wealth. Here Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles has been elected Governor, but up to this time has not succeeded in obtaining possession of the office. Governor Adolfo de la Huerta continues to exercise the executive authority, and Calles has gone to Mexico City in an effort to induce President Carranza to do something to help him oust his predecessor.

Meanwhile Sonora is an armed camp. The great mining plants of El Tigre, Nacozari and Cananea, the latter employing 20,000 men in time of peace, are idle. Governor de la Huerta asserts that he is a socialist, and the miners of Sonora have become imbued with what they regard as socialist ideas. Among these is one that the miners shall own the mines and smelters in which they are employed. An effort to put this idea into effect resulted in closing all the great mining and smelting plants in the State and the withdrawal by the American companies of their American employees. On suspension of operations State officers under the direction of Governor de la Huerta took charge, and an attempt was made to operate the plants. Lacking the skilled American superintendents, electricians and others, this was found impossible and the State officers contented themselves with issuing the supplies then in the company storehouses to the idle workmen. When these had been exhausted, trains were provided and nearly all the former workmen and their families were taken south over the west coast line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico. The mining industry of Sonora is extinct. Its considerable live stock industry has been wiped out.

WESTERN MEXICO NATIVES VICTIMS OF BANDIT RAIDS

Missionary Reports Food Is Scarce and Hundreds Out of Work Near Zitacuaro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. R. Gregory, representing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in Zitacuaro, Mexico, writes that economic conditions are very serious in that section. The letter was written on July 19.

"I do not think," he says, "that at any time during the last six years it has been worse than now. Bandits are on the increase. One of the native workers was in to see me. He told me that the other day the Government soldiers went out to round up some of the bandits, and that the soldiers themselves stole chickens and things to eat and also clothing from the people. Part of the northern part of the field which up to two months ago was open to tillage is now infested with bandits that it is unsafe to travel. "Since last winter one of the places where we have one of the largest congregations in the district, has been almost depopulated because of the bandits and the scarcity of food. The Government is taxing the people heavily and some of the big ranches cannot be farmed, as during normal times, and this will make the food problem still more serious during the next few months. On my last itinerating trip in May, corn was so scarce, and also food for animals, that my horse was only half fed all the way, and I suffered quite a bit too for lack of proper food. "The poor and the needy keep knocking at our doors. Many of them are half starved. "Foodstuffs are going up in price, while wages are not increasing in proportion. Corn is five times its regular price. The average peon gets 25 cents a day, and it is hard to obtain work. We counted 300 women before the town hall begging for corn. I don't think such a condition has been seen here before during the past 20 years. In some places sugar is 20 cents a pound, potatoes \$13 a bushel. Good butter cannot be bought, cheap grade, \$1.25 per pound. Wheat is close to \$3 a bushel. All these prices are United States money. The next three months are bound to be even worse, because the corn crop will not be harvested before then, and furthermore, the acreage has been reduced because of the bandits."

"Between Mexico City and Veracruz, where in normal times two railroads carried the traffic between Mexico's principal gateway and its capital, revolutionists and bandits now range at will. For nearly one-half the time since Carranza's election last January, communication between Mexico City and Veracruz has been interrupted or wholly cut off; and during the past few months, little effort has been made to keep it open. The Government has been bending all its efforts to protection for the railroad to Laredo, Tex., which runs by way of Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, the latter the capital of Carranza's home state of Coahuila. Even on this line, in spite

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RUSSIAN UNREST NOT SURPRISING

Absolute Confidence in Restoration of Stable Conditions Expressed After Making a Close Study of Internal Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Absolute confidence in the political restoration of Russia on substantial lines, and firm belief that the army will soon be restored to full discipline, are expressed by Charles H. Boynton, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from Petrograd.

"That the Provisional Government in Russia will endure," says Mr. Boynton, "and come from its recent serious political contention stronger than at any time since its establishment, is my confident belief. Every individual who has the welfare of the Russian nation sincerely at heart should encourage that Government by sympathetic as well as by material aid to steer a straight course, and help it pass safely through the Scylla of counter-revolution and the reestablishment of autocracy on the one hand and of the Charybdis of German intrigue and propaganda on the other hand."

"It is surprising to find the United States generally interpreting as disastrous the very course of political development which every well-informed Russian knew must occur before law and order and a universal respect for Government could prevail. The establishment of a practical dictatorship, with a coalition cabinet, was the only step that could put an end to the malicious and sinister teachings which were eating the vitals of the Army as well as the Government itself. Up to the time of the last ministerial crisis, there was no government, and by government, I mean a body capable of forcing its decrees and decisions even against an opposing armed force. A strong dominating individuality had to take the helm, or the license being allowed, political propaganda of a dangerous type, would have endangered the conservative, patriotic and better element of Russia in its efforts to bring a substantial, dependable democracy to that huge nation."

"Premier Kerensky is the man of the hour. Not that he is more courageous, more self-sacrificing and more capable than many others in his Cabinet, but because, from his position in life before the revolution, he is trusted by both the Army and the people not to betray them. Do not forget that the Russian people won a revolution in 1905, only to have the fruits of their victory taken from them by unfulfilled promises. Now there is no intention that there shall be a repetition of those events, and, therefore, the Revolutionary Party is suspicious of almost every one. I believe that Premier Kerensky will have formed a coalition Cabinet which will have the support and respect of 75 per cent of the Russian people, the other 25 per cent being composed of antagonistic political parties of extreme anarchistic and counterrevolutionary tendencies. When Vice-Premier Nekhasoff said that counter-revolutionary projects existed in Russia, he only gave utterance to what every one has known almost from the day the revolution succeeded. Freedom of speech was so absolute that there was no concealment; and meetings were held almost openly, the purpose of which was the reestablishment of the old regime. It does not take much thought for one to realize that aristocracy was largely associated with the Empire and, therefore, there is a powerful set which has no taste for a republic, or for social conditions which will temporarily result therefrom."

"While the recent military movements have clearly shown weak spots in the Army, the fact that discipline is even partially restored, and that improvement steadily goes on, is a source of the deepest gratification to the Russian who knew that two months ago any military operation whatever would have been impossible. I notice that the same sort of seditious propaganda is being attempted among our people that had such temporary success in the army and navy of Russia, where ignorance gave it fertile ground. Men are being urged to resist the draft, to disobey the law, to refuse to fight, and intimidations are made that German rule would be better than the existing order of things. Here, our people are too intelligent to be seriously affected by such propaganda, but in Russia, the change in the Government, the ignorance of the soldiers of all governmental affairs, and other suddenly developed conditions, permitted a temporary success."

"The United States is analyzing and interpreting Russia from an improper perspective. Russia is still regarded as the 'dark Russia' of fifty years ago. Every peaceful political upheaval is thought to menace private life and property. Such is no more the case than the parade of colored people which I am told took place on Fifth Avenue recently. Russia is being interpreted as though her social and political transformation were occurring in the United States, where law, order and organization have long existed. Russia is not the United States. We must not judge her from our standards of national life. Her life, her ideals, and her mental operations are distinctly different. Do not forget that Russia is a huge nation, with a population almost twice as great as that of the United States, and that, while we are hearing daily of the crises in Petrograd, we hear nothing of the daily life of the people, which, so far as I was personally able to see and learn, was calm, the inhabitants pursuing their vocations, leaving to the maelstrom of political strife in Petrograd the working out of Russia's political destiny. Petrograd is under the calcium light of newspaper enterprise, but one must not consider Petrograd as Russia any more than New York is the United States. In times of industrial or financial panics, New York is the antithesis of the United States, and just so Petrograd, as the center of political life, is the antithesis of Russia."

"When the revolution overthrew the existing regime, 180,000,000 people went on a mental debauch. Liberty was proclaimed, and each individual interpreted that word 'liberty' according to his own personal predilection and everywhere there was a lack of obedience to anyone. Everybody took a vacation from 'autocracy.' "In this country we would call a condition of this kind the absolute right of individual independence, but in Russia there was a lack of appreciation that such independence carried with it respect for law and order and the necessity of protecting the nation from its enemies."

"It has taken time to bring the discordant and ignorant elements into something like harmony, and it will take more time than yet has passed, but each crisis makes for a stronger conservative situation, and there will soon appear an orderly and responsible government, which will take its proper place in the councils of the Allies. I believe the coalition Cabinet will be followed by a coalition Duma, formed from the old Duma and the members of the present Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies. Such a step will be another great forward movement in formulating the future political status of Russia."

"It will, perhaps, be amusing to know that upon my return to the United States I was more disturbed by what I read of internal conditions here than I was by the news of Russia, which seemed to be so disturbing to the American readers. The difficulty in securing legislation immediately necessary for our proper conduct of the war, the revolt in some places against conscription, the apparently serious labor difficulties, interfering with our war preparations, presented a picture which was far more distressing to me than anything I have read of Russia, where I know that the daily life of the people is as normal as that of the people of this country."

"If we are really friends of Russia, and not selfishly interested, we should give her every aid that is possible, and have a kindly, patient and sympathetic attitude toward the efforts of the men who are trying to accomplish her governmental reconstruction."

ALSACE-LORRAINE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has commented semiofficially on statements appearing in the French press to the effect that, according to the former Haitian Minister in Berlin, authoritative circles in Germany are considering the possibility of an understanding with France concerning Alsace-Lorraine. It is a matter of complete indifference to us, writes the authoritative German organ, what the Haitian diplomatist contrives to say about a question that does not exist for us. The Kreuz Zeitung is quite right when it maintains that we cannot contemplate no negotiation whatever concerning Alsace-Lorraine. There is not the slightest ground for the pessimism represented as existing among us.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Final figures in connection with Australia's financial position have been received since Sir John Forrest made his statement. It is now apparent that, as the result of the nonexpenditure of certain sums, the surplus will be near £1,000,000, the estimate of £126,886. This surplus, of course, includes the £3,000,000 carried forward from the previous year. Without this balance there would be a deficit of about £2,000,000. A further and complete statement will probably be made later.

SUBMISSION OF CHINESE REBELS
While the attempt to restore the Manchurian dynasty has now passed out of current news, the following belated dispatch is interesting in so far as it shows the "Chinese method" of dealing with a difficult subject.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
PEKING, China (June 23)—All the provinces which have revolted against the Government, have canceled their independence. It will be remembered that a few days ago, mention was made that directly the President complied with the demands of the revolting generals (the dissolution of Parliament and the remaking of the constitution), the latter would send a suitably worded communication to the President couched in terms of becoming modesty. In the telegram ap-

ARGENTINA TO TAX INCOMES
Government Leaders Apparently Have Decided on Step Designed to Meet Nation's Serious Financial Difficulties
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The financial difficulties of the Argentine Government are admittedly serious, and something heroic is undoubtedly necessary to overcome them. Constant diminution in the public revenues urges the need for the adoption of measures tending to replace the falling-off shown in the customs returns, the chief source of the fiscal supply, and the press of the country is urging the Government to face and settle this question before making arbitrary arrangements for consolidation of loans and the contraction of new debts, which under the circumstances, can but lead to further embarrassment. It is pretty generally known, though it had not been officially announced, that the Government is now outlining a measure which will provide for a tax on the income of individuals and corporations. The revenue from the customs is pressed to the utmost, and any attempt to force it still further by higher tariffs will merely result in a further contraction. Nor can the internal dues be counted upon to give more funds to the Treasury than they now supply. Other taxes must, therefore, be imposed, and Government leaders evidently have decided upon an income tax.

It appears that the only just and practicable course is to tap invested capital that as yet pays nothing out of its yield toward the upkeep of the State. It is estimated that there are \$3,000,000 in foreign gold invested in the country, yielding \$170,000,000 in dividends, which pay no tax. Then there are the incomes of capitalists from their investments, also bearing no taxation. Regarding the debts of the present administration, it is only fair to say that a great many of them have been inherited. Figures which have just been compiled by one of the newspapers show that the deficiencies that have occurred in the fiscal years from 1911 to 1915 amounted to \$157,932,840 gold, and the fiscal year of 1916 left a deficit of \$49,324,000.

Definite figures are not available for the fiscal year ending March 31 of this year, but officials of the auditing department of the Treasury estimate that the deficit will be between \$44,000,000 and \$46,200,000. Taking the last figure as probably the closest, it will be seen that the deficits left over after disposing of the budgets of the last seven years total \$253,466,840 gold, due mostly to misjudging revenues.

Men's Bathing Suits
\$1.00 to \$3.50
A complete new stock of Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits, all wanted styles in French colors at prices to suit all. Cotton Suits at \$1 and \$1.25; Worsted Suits at \$3.50.

Women's Bathing Suits
\$1.98 to \$5.95
Women's Knitted Bathing Suits in styles with 18-inch skirt. They come in all sizes and in wanted color combinations. All prices, \$1.98, \$2.98, \$4.25 to \$5.95.

Robert's Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

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Sipman Wolfe & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
Announce the opening of Madame Eugenie Riebet's Classes in Practical Dressmaking September Fourth
Course of 10 Lessons.....\$1.00
Tickets at Pattern Dept. 2nd Floor.

66th Anniversary Sales
66 Years in Portland
—Commemorating our 66th year in Portland we have inaugurated a series of special sales that will bring great savings into every home.

Olds, Wortman & King
"The Standard Store of the Northwest"

66 Years of Progress
—The commanding position of this store in the merchandise field of the Northwest is the result of constantly keeping step with the times.

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"The Standard Store of the Northwest"

COMPLETION OF ROAD DEMANDED

Trade Boards of Florida Communities Ask to Have Line Giving Direct Route North and West Built—Extensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PERRY, Fla.—The trade boards of Perry, Monticello, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs and other cities in Northern and Southwestern Florida, have joined in a demand that the Atlantic Coast Line Railway complete construction work on a 30-mile strip between Perry and Monticello, which will give the counties of Southern Florida practically a direct route to the North and West. Under existing conditions a long detour via Jacksonville, in the northeastern corner of the State, is necessary for trains running north or west from the southern Gulf Coast and interior sections of Florida, causing a time loss of at least 12 hours for each train. The Atlantic Coast Line was expected to complete this strip more than a year ago, but discontinued construction work.

Both the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railways are doing extension work in Southern Florida, and within two years or less each is expected to have terminals at some point on the Atlantic Coast, thus adding cross-State lines to the systems. The Seaboard is said to be behind the East & West Coast Road, which now connects Bradenton, Manatee County, with Arcadia, De Soto County. The Atlantic Coast Line is working on what is known as the Sebring extension, also on a line south of Ft. Myers, which will penetrate the southern Everglades. Bids for furnishing cross ties for the Tampa Southern, which will connect Tampa with Sarasota, are being advertised for, and the Atlantic Coast Line is behind this road. An over-bay interurban line, connecting Tampa and St. Petersburg, has been financed by capitalists interested in the latter city, who will bridge Old Tampa Bay at Port Tampa, from which American soldiers steamed for Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

New Suits For Boys
\$5, \$6.50 to \$16.50
Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
PORTLAND, OREGON

Now In Progress! Our Great August Furniture Sale
Hundreds of bargains in Separate Pieces and Suites in All Woods, Finishes, Sizes and Styles—Priced to Suit All.

EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED
Furniture Shop Eighth Floor
Meier & Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Furn. Shop Eighth Floor

66th Anniversary Sales
66 Years in Portland
—Commemorating our 66th year in Portland we have inaugurated a series of special sales that will bring great savings into every home.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
RULES FIRM

Gains Only Moderate as General Thing—General Motors Strong—Nova Scotia Steel Is Local Feature

There was little of interest to the early New York stock market today, although the list sold higher. Gains were generally only moderate and in some cases reactions from the heat made net changes insignificant. General Motors was strong as was also International Mercantile Marine preferred. Southern Pacific, Central Leather and Rubber also had substantial gains.

Nova Scotia Steel was up a point or so in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock board today. Otherwise the Boston market was firm as a rule.

Both markets were firm late in the first half hour.

Trading quieted down considerably after the early sales. A few specialties were traded in and these made good gains for the most part. American International opened up 1/4 at 60 and advanced a point further before midday. Central Leather moved up more than a point to 94 1/2. General Motors, after opening up 1 1/4 at 108, advanced to 109 1/2. Ohio Cities Gas was up 1/4 at the opening at 56 1/2 and advanced a point further. There was a better demand for Liberty bonds at fractionally higher prices. Some of the rails were weak. New Haven, after opening off 1/4 at 35 1/2, declined to 34 1/2. Pittsburgh and Western dropped to 31 after opening at 32.

Trinity advanced a point in Boston to 7 1/2. Nova Scotia Steel opened up a point at 108 1/2, advanced to 109 1/2, and then dropping the fraction. New River preferred was up a point at 81.

Stocks continued to move in a desultory fashion in the early afternoon. Further gains were made in some quarters. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was firm.

RENTAL OF ENGINE.
BY BOSTON CRITICIZED

The Finance Commission today sent a communication to Mayor James M. Curley, dealing with the hiring by the city of Boston of an engine, derrick, buckets and steam drill from Peter W. Hill, a contractor, recommending that the rental of the apparatus be discontinued, and that the city purchase apparatus sufficient for its ordinary needs, renting only in cases of emergency.

The period of rental under discussion covers from May 1, 1914, up to the present time, with the exception of two months, August and September, 1916, and began under the former Commissioner of Public Works. During this time the city has paid for this equipment, of an approximate value of \$1300, in rental \$4230.54, and in addition to this has paid for teaming, rigging and repairs.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT
Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are: Circulation, \$5,681,000, increase \$4000; loans, discounts and investments, \$451,796,000, decrease \$3,985,000; individual deposits \$358,845,000, increase \$642,000; due to banks \$124,266,000, increase \$36,000; time deposits \$36,554,000, increase \$2,709,000; exchanges for clearing house \$13,943,000, decrease \$4,251,000; due from banks \$76,757,000, increase \$9,069,000; reserve excess in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank \$16,443,000, increase \$1,547,000.

DANISH BANK'S GOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of the Danish National Bank on July 1, 1917, gold on hand to the amount of 197,300,000 crowns (\$52,474,400). This is the record and is the largest amount ever held by the bank.

NEW HIGH PRICE FOR HOGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Another new high record price was established in the market for hogs here. The top price was \$17.40.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight; Tuesday probably showers; light variable winds.

For Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; probably showers Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

North Atlantic States for week: Moderate temperature will prevail and the weather will be fair except that there will be local rains in the middle of the week.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 72.10 a. m. 76
12 noon 76

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 72 New Orleans 83
Buffalo 72 New York 83
Chicago 72 Philadelphia 72
Cincinnati 72 Pittsburgh 72
Denver 72 Portland, Me. 72
Des Moines 72 Portland, Ore. 72
Jacksonville 72 San Francisco 72
Kansas City 72 St. Louis 72
Nantucket 72 Washington 72

ALABAMA FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:48 High water 7:37 a. m. 8:17 p. m.
Length of day 14:01 Moon rises 12:46 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:19 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber...	67	67	67	67
Allis-Chalmers...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
A. A. Chalmers...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
A. B. Knote...	38	38	38	38
Am Bk Note...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Bk Sugar...	94	95 1/4	94	95 1/4
Am Can...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Can Pt...	109	109	109	109
Am Car Fr...	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am H & L Pt...	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Am H & L Pt...	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Am Ice Sec...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Ice Sec Pt...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Int Corp...	61	60 1/2	61	60 1/2
Am Lined...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Lined Pt...	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Loco...	70	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Loco Pt...	104	104	104	104
Am Smelt...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Steel Fr...	72	72	72	72
Am Sugar...	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Am Sugar Pt...	118	118	118	118
Am Tel & Tel...	120	120	119 1/2	120
Am Woolen...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Writ Pt...	40	40	40	40
Anaconda...	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	76
Atchafalca...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalca Pt...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Atchafalca Pt...	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Bald Loco...	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Balt & Ohio Pt...	69	69	69	69
Batoplas...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel...	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	121
Beth Steel Pt...	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
BF Goodrich...	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Brook R T...	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Burns Bros...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cal Pac Cor...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cal Leather...	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
C Leather Pt...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cer de Pas...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chan Motor...	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	79
Chas & Ohio...	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM & St Paul...	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chl Rl & Pacs...	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Chl Rl & Pacs Pt...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chl Rl & Pacs Pt...	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chl & N W...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chl & N W Pt...	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chlno Cop...	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chlno Cop Pt...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
CCC & St L...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Col Fuel...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col Gas & El...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Corn Prod...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cruc Steel...	81	82 1/2	81	82 1/2
Cruc Steel Pt...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Del & Lac...	210	210	210	210
Domes Min...	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Elkhorn...	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Elkhorn Pt...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gas W & W...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Electric...	154 1/2	155	154 1/2	155
Gen Motors...	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Granby Min...	80	80	80	80
Gr N Ore...	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Gr N Ore Pt...	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Harv Cor...	77	78 1/2	77	78 1/2
Harv of N J...	114	114	114	114
Hill & Bar...	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Ill Central...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Inter Mar...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Inter Mar Pt...	92	92	92	92
In Nickel Cl...	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
In Paper...	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
JJ Casept...	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Kan City So...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kenne Cop...	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Lack Steel...	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Laclede Gas...	98	98	98	98
LE & W...	16	16	16	16
Lee & T Ct...	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Louis & N...	125	125	125	125
Mackay Cos...	80	80	80	80
Manhattan...	121	120 1/2	121	120 1/2
Max Motor...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Maxwell Lpt...	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Maxwell 2pt...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mex Petrol...	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Miami...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Midvale St...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mo K & T...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
MSP & SSM...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Mo Pacific Ct...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mo Pacific Pt...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Nat Acme...	35	35	35	35
Nat Biscuit...	110	110	110	110
Nat Conduit...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Nat Enamel...	43	43	43	43
Nevada Con...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
NY Dock...	15	15	15	15
NY Central...	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
NY N H & H...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
N W...	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	121
North Pac...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N S Steel...	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
O Cities Gas...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Owens Bot M...	92	92	92	92
Pacific Mail...	28	28	28	28
Penna...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Peoples Gas...	75	75	75	75
Phila Co...	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Pitts Coal...	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Pitts Steel...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
P & V Va...	32	32	32	32
Pond Cr Coal...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pressed St...	73	73	73	73
Pullman...	142	142	142	142
Ray Con...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Reading...	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Repub I & S...	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Shat Ari...	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Shinart Oil...	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
So Pacific...	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
So Ry...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
So Ry Pt...	59	59	59	59
Studebaker...	54	53 1/2	54	53 1/2
Superior Tel...	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Tenn Cop Ctf...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co...	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
Texas Co rts...	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2

Union Pac... 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2
Union Pac Pt... 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2
Un Alloy Steel... 44 44 44 44
Un RysSFpt... 19 19 19 19
US Rubber... 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2
US Steel... 123 1/2 124 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2
US Steel Pt... 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
Utah Copper... 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2
V-C Chem... 41 41 41 41
Wabash... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Wabash Pt... 50 50 49 1/2 49 1/2
Wabash Pt B... 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
W Maryland... 20 20 20 20
West Union... 93 1/2 94 93 1/2 94
Westinghouse... 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
W L & Lstpt... 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2
White Motor... 46 46 45 1/2 45 1/2
Willis-Over... 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2
Wilson Co... 68 68 66 66
Wilson Co Pt... 102 102 102 102
Woolworth... 126 126 125 1/2 125 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

CRUDE OIL
PRICE ADVANCE

LIMA, O.—High grade crude oils of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Valley, including the new Kentucky field, has advanced for the first time this year. Pennsylvania high grade jumped 15 cents a barrel to \$2.35 and Kentucky high grade to \$2.30, the barrel. The advance is said to indicate a 1-cent boost to come on Central West gasoline and by-products.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations for naval stores are being firmly maintained and the undertone is strong, owing to the shortage of supplies. Turpentine is being named on the basis of 42 1/2 cents per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Saturday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm; regulars 77 1/2; sales 355, Rosin firm. Prices: WW, \$7.07 1/2; WG, \$6.50; K, \$6.25; S, \$5.20; H, \$5.25; E, \$5.12 1/2; D, \$5.10; B, \$5.10; \$5.15. Sales 1303.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.
Wheat—Open High Low Close
Sept 2.14 2.16 2.04 2.04
Dec 2.14 2.16 2.04 2.04
Corn—
Sept 1.14 1.14 1.13 1.14
May 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11
Ohio—
Sept 58 58 57 57 1/2
Dec 57 57 57 57 1/2
May 58 58 57 57 1/2
Pork—
Sept 43.50 43.50 43.30 43.45
Oct 43.50 43.50 43.30 43.30
Lard—
Sept 22.85 22.85 22.57 22.70
Oct 22.85 22.85 22.57 22.70

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent: Wheat—The market was quiet and easier. The trade was naturally much interested in the details of the food control plans, but is now awaiting the price basis to be established for the present crop. It is thought that the most outstanding commitments in the wheat futures market will be closed before Sept 1, although there may be a few exceptions. Cash wheat was easier today.

Corn—The market declined about one cent a bushel due to a further break of 10 cents a bushel in the western cash markets and the freer country offerings of old corn in the Southwest. Beneficial showers in parts of the country had bearish sentimental effect.

There was scattered liquidation. There was bear pressure with bear support in the market from shorts. The food control plans were regarded as somewhat bearish especially as nothing was said in regard to mixing corn flour with wheat flour. It is clear now that the Government does not contemplate any restrictions on corn and oats future trading at present.

Oats—The list sagged in sympathy with corn and a drop of 2 to 4 cents a bushel in the cash markets. Larger receipts are expected and speculative interests are bearish on this account. Rumors of export business are current and not believed to be without foundation, although the foreign buying is expected to be governed by the extent of the new crop movement.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.
New York
Open High Low Last
October 24.90 24.90 24.51 24.78
December 24.40 24.51 24.25 24.43
January 24.50 24.62 24.23 24.43
March 24.60 24.74 24.41 24.65
May 24.80 24.84 24.57 24.82
Spots 25.10; down, 40 points.
LIVERPOOL, England—Spots in less demand, prices 40d lower. Sales 4000 bales; receipts 5000, of which 3700 were American. Middlings 16.5d; prices for futures fixed. Open, Aug. Sept. 18.07; Oct-Nov. 17.35; Jan-Feb. 16.70; March-April 16.52. At 1:45 p. m. were fair, American middlings 20.48d; good middlings 20.05d; middlings 19.65d; low middlings 19.20d; good ordinary 18.25d; ordinary 17.75d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations: Demand sterling 4.75-9.16, cables 4.76-7.16. Sixty-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90 days 4.68; franc checks 5.78, cables 5.77; lire checks 7.41 1/2, cables 7.40 1/2; Swiss checks 4.40, cables 4.38; gulder checks 4.15, cables 4.16; peseta checks 25.50, cables 25.65; ruble checks 21, cables 21 1/2; Stockholm checks 32 1/2, cables 33 1/2; Christiania checks 30 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECURITIES
PRICE RANGE

Last Week's Price Fixing News Made the Basis for Bear Attack, and Steel Issues Are Principal Target in New York

The price-fixing news caused aggressive selling of stocks in Wall Street last week, with the steel principal target of attack. On Wednesday the Bethlehem issues tumbled 10 points while the United States Steel more than four points.

Strong specialties were the marine shares, American International Corporation and Nova Scotia Steel. The rails list held up well except for the weakness in St. Paul.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Aug. 11:

NEW YORK STOCKS			
High	Low	Last	Dec
Alb.-Chambers	31 1/2	29	29
Am. Beet Sugar	94	92 1/2	91
Am. Can	49	46 1/2	47
Am. Car & Fdy.	77 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am. H. & L. pfd.	67 1/2	64	64 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	57	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am. Lined	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Locomotive	73 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Smelting	104 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Sugar	124 1/2	121	122 1/2
Anacosta	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Bald	75 1/2	69 1/2	70
Balt. & Ohio	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Beth. H.	125 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Cent. Leather	96 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
C. M. & S. P.	71 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Chino	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Corn Prod.	24 1/2	23	23 1/2
Crescent	80 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Cuba Cane	40 1/2	38 1/2	39
Eric	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gen. Motors	110 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gr. Nor. pfd.	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore	35 1/2	34	34
Inspiration	58 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Nickel	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kennecott	44 1/2	43	43 1/2
Lackawanna	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Mar. Marine	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
do pfd.	92 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Max Motor	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Mex. Pet.	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Miami	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Midvale Steel	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mo. Pac. cfs.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Nat. Con. & Ca.	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Nat. En. & Sto.	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
N. Y. Central	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Nor. Pac.	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Nova Scot. St.	108 1/2	99	108
Ohio Chief	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Penn.	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pitts. Coal	58 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Pitts. & W. Va.	24 1/2	23	23 1/2
Ray Cons.	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Reading	95 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Republic	92 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Shenandoah	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
South Pac.	35 1/2	34	34 1/2
Southern Ry.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Studebaker	56 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2
Texas Co.	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Union Pacific	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
U. S. Rubber	60 1/2	60 1/2	61
U. S. Steel	127 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Utah Copper	107 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Willamette	38 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

*Advance. †Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights.

HARVESTING IN
CANADIAN WEST

MONTREAL, Que.—Harvesting will be general in Manitoba in another week, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta in two weeks. Estimated average yield in Manitoba will be 12 to 15 bushels; in Saskatchewan, 12 or 13; in Alberta around 20. This is somewhat discouraging, but there is possibility that harvest will thresh out better. Probably most serious aspect would be shortage of feed grains.

From Saskatchewan comes statement that recent weather has done much to improve crops, though more rain is needed to give better than 18 or 20 bushels.

A prominent local banker says: "We do not expect any difficulty in financing the crop this year. Bank Act of 1914 makes due provision for assisting banks in crop moving, but as yet this assistance has not been necessary, except to very limited extent. I expect banks will be able to fully take care of western business this year unaided by Government. What we are all hoping for is a bountiful harvest, and banks can be depended upon to look after its safe removal and distribution."

VALUATION OF
COTTON CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The total value of the United States cotton crop, including seed, for the year ending July 31 was \$1,412,860,035, compared with \$958,200,000 last year, according to the annual report of Secretary Kester of the Cotton Exchange. Prices were the highest for 47 years, middling averaging 18.41 cents a pound. Louisiana's crop was reported as 496,000 bales, Mississippi's \$24,000 and Florida's 60,000.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in July was 757,890 ounces valued at \$2,319,094; in June the output was 759,724 fine ounces valued at \$2,327,101 and in July last year 761,087 fine ounces valued at \$2,332,891.

NEW OFFICERS IN
PLYMOUTH RUBBER

At a special stockholders' and directors' meeting of the Plymouth Rubber Company changes were made in the list of officers and directors, reflecting the transfer of control of the common stock. James J. Clifford was elected president, Charles W. McDermott vice-president and J. E. Stone treasurer. The foregoing and A. Sydeman, J. C. Haartz, W. G. Thomas and Marshall Cutting were elected directors.

Mr. Clifford, the new president, was connected with the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., for more than two years and with the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company for the last nine years.

Another new member of the Plymouth Rubber organization is W. E. Kavenagh, for 16 years with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron. While with the Goodyear company he developed the Neolin sole.

Mr. Kavenagh will be factory manager of the Plymouth Company.

The Plymouth Rubber Company had a gross business of some \$3,000,000 last year and the factory is very busy in all lines. The company intends to develop a general line of mechanical rubber goods in addition to its present lines.

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NEUTRALS BUY
SECURITIES HERE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scandinavian banks again have been showing interest in United States short term treasury certificates of indebtedness and purchases amounting to \$2,000,000 of the recent \$300,000,000 issue are reported.

Owing likewise to Switzerland's favorable position in international exchange, banks in Zurich have been making inquiries regarding American securities. American dollars are now ruling at a discount of about 15 per cent. In view of the impossibility of liquidating the trade balance by shipment of gold, the next best course open to Swiss bankers is to invest American banks in good securities.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended Aug. 11:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last yr.
Hogs	119,608	94,904	135,336
Cattle	33,908	38,435	45,842
Sheep	48,277	47,833	53,763
Total	201,893	181,172	269,941

GRASSELLI IN
MUNITIONS FIELD

CLEVELAND, O.—The Grasselli Chemical Company has entered the field of production of high explosives through the incorporation at Columbus of the \$3,000,000 Grasselli Powder Company, which will take over the American High Explosives Company and the Burton Powder Company of Newcastle, Pa., and the Cameron Powder Manufacturing Company of Emporium, Pa.

The president of the new company will be Job Burton of Pittsburgh, now president of the Burton Powder Company.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—M. A. Edison; Essex. Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Cleveland—Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Cincinnati—H. C. McLaughlin of Potter Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Dallas, Texas—H. W. Ballman of Neiman-Marcus Co.; Essex.

Havana—Jose Alvarez; U. S. Havana—N. Catchot; U. S. New Orleans—Edward Levy of C. A. Kaufman & Co.; Essex.

New York—C. J. Titus; U. S. New York—J. A. Trias; U. S. New York—S. Cuetara; U. S. New York—S. Levy; U. S.

Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of Joseph I. Meany & Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon of Francisco Forteza; Hotel Harvard.

Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Lenox.

San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co., 135 Lincoln St. Santiago, Cuba—M. Armade; U. S.

SOUTHERN IRON
PRICES YIELD
ONLY SLIGHTLY.

Volume of Buying Continues Light—Deliveries Backward—August May Break Record

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The nonbuying period endures, but prices have not yielded so far as furnace operators are concerned. Price for 1917 metal is \$50 and for 1918, \$48. Prompt metal is \$50 and over. Exception is in case of some resale iron left over at ports, but that must bear freight rate back to Birmingham and other charges, so that it is a small factor as far as furnace metal is concerned. A prominent consumer was quoted \$50 on an order for December delivery. A broker paid \$50 for a fill-in prompt car lot to furnace operator, and consumer paid brokerage in addition.

Consumers are as anxious as ever to get their quota of iron as ordered, but makers are behind in deliveries. A three-furnace operator is 30,000 tons behind in deliveries. August will probably break records in output, Shelby stack and Vanderbilt furnaces of Woodward Iron being in commission. Trussville stack will be making iron by Sept. 1.

June freight movements from Alabama broke all prior June records. Alabama Demurrage Association reporting total of 92,000 cars, compared with 75,000 in June of 1916. Extraordinary effort by railroads and operation by shippers brought about much improvement in freight movements.

It is believed that announcement by Tennessee Company of purchase of land at Mobile for shipbuilding purposes completes immediate development plans of United States Steel Corporation in Alabama. Plates for shipbuilding plant will be made in new 110-inch mill at Fairfield, and will be transported to Mobile either by rail or by Warrior River. It is believed likely that Tennessee Company will extend Birmingham Southern, its auxiliary, to river, a distance of only a few miles, build terminals and put fleet of barges on the river. Site for new steel works at Fairfield is staked off and structural work on large scale is expected soon. The work at Mobile and Birmingham will serve to establish strong connection between metal industries of Birmingham district and port development at Mobile by dual rail and river transportation.

Water pipe makers will complete Government work in about 30 days. Municipalities have quit buying except for fill-in orders. Prices remain at \$63 for 4-inch and \$60 for 6-inch and upwards. Scrap market remains very dull with situation in hands of consumers. Price schedules have not changed, but are weak.

Spine cokes underwent slight recession in sympathy with Virginia and Connellsville and has sold at \$12.50, but there is very little available. All foundries are reported busy to capacity.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	6 1/2	7 1/2
do cfs.	6 1/2	7 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Butte C & Z	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte Detroit	7 1/2	7 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chev. Motors	89	92
Cons. Arizona	2 1/2	2 1/2
Con. Copper	8	8
Cosden & Co.	11	11 1/2
Cosden O & G	11	11 1/2
Curtiss	49 1/2	50
Denbigh	1 1/2	1 1/2
Dundee Ariz.	7 1/2	7 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	54	56
Grant Motors	3	3
Green Monster	3	3
Hecia Mining	8 1/2	9
Howe Sound	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hudson Bay	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jerome Verde	2	2
Jumbo	24	26
Lake Torp Boat	6 1/2	7 1/2
Magma Cop.	49	52
Majestic	110 1/2	111 1/2
Marlin Arms	11 1/2	11 1/2
Max Munitions	1 1/2	1 1/2
Merritt	40 1/2	41 1/2
Met. Petrol.	14 1/2	15 1/2
Midwest	14 1/2	15 1/2
Midwest Refg.	134	135
Mohican	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mojave Tung.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nancy Hanks	3 1/2	3 1/2
National Zinc	3 1/2	3 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 1/2
Peerless	13	16
Rex Cons.	20	22
Sappora Ref.	11	11 1/2
Squayah Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	25 1/2	27
Steel Alloys	6 1/2	7
Stewart Min.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Submarine Boat	28	28 1/2
Troy Arizona	18	20
Tuxpam	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Motors	25 1/2	26 1/2
United W. Oil	14	14 1/2
Un. Verde Ext.	37	38
Utah National	1 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steam	44 1/2	45 1/2
Victoria	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wright-Martin	12 1/2	12 1/2
Zinc Concent.	2	2 1/2

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Decline from
	No. Y.
Highest grade rails	\$8.50 .01 .26 4.28
Second grade rails	\$5.15 .04 .01 4.02
Public utility bonds	\$9.24 .02 .32 4.80
Industrial bonds	\$6.40 .08 .39 1.44
Combined average	\$9.07 .01 .05 3.64

*Advance.

HOG PRICES INCREASE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The price of hogs rose today from 15 to 25 cents. Top prices here today were \$17.40 a hundred pounds. Hogs reached \$17.50 in East St. Louis and \$17.35 in Kansas City.

PRINT CLOTH
MARKET BRISK

Fair Amount of New Business Is Placed and Prices of Goods Tend Upward—Labor Situation Hampering Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Fall River cotton manufacturers have been taking more new business than the manufacturers of this city during the last week. On both fine cotton fabrics and on yarns the request is that the market is quiet, with prices well maintained but the volume of new orders restricted, while on print cloths a very fair amount of business has been placed with the mills, and prices have tended upward.

There are many complaints from the manufacturers in these two cities that the operatives are so irregular in their work the production suffers seriously. After the closure of the mills a week ago because of the heat a large number of operatives failed to return to their machines. Now, the labor unions of both this city and Fall River have begun an agitation for a three-day layoff around Labor Day. A week's vacation for all the operatives together has been one of the objects for which the unions have tried for a number of years, and they seem bent on taking advantage of labor shortage to get it this year.

The print cloth manufacturers and the yarn spinners have more forward business on their books than the fine cloth manufacturers have. The strength of the print cloth situation was shown during the last two or three weeks when, in the face of a very light demand and considerable selling by second hands, values at the mills declined only about three-fourths of a cent on standard wide styles, and this decline has been offset by a reaction to the old level again. Thirty-eight and a half inch 64x60, which sold a short time ago at 10 1/2 cents, dropped to 10 cents flat, but is now held in Fall River for 10 1/2 cents again.

On the yarn end, buyers are pressing for lower prices, declaring that yarn prices are far higher than they should be, but the spinners show little or no disposition to yield. Government orders, cotton crop uncertainties, and the large amount of forward business on spinners' books influenced spinners to hold for full prices. Cloth mill competition does not affect yarn values, though the cloth mills are selling generally under the regular yarn mills. The yarn mills in this city as elsewhere are operating all their spindles, running many departments both day and night.

The fine cloth market is sustained by the firmness of extra staple cotton. Cotton dealers in this city say that they have never seen another time when extra staple cotton has held so firm while the general cotton market has jumped around several cents a pound. Inch and an eighth cotton in this market is worth 32 1/2@33c, and inch and a quarter, 41 1/2@42 1/2c. War economy seems to have affected fine cotton goods more than print cloths, and this is to be expected as the fine goods mills do not benefit nearly as much from Government orders as the print cloth mills.

Fall River mill dividends for the current quarter have averaged 3.64 per cent, with every single mill making some distribution. This is on a basis of about 14 1/2 per cent annum. Besides the cash dividends, four corporations declared stock dividends, one of 20 per cent, two of 25 per cent, and one of 50 per cent. Three-fourths of the mills paid more than 1 1/2 per cent, the Richard Borden making the greatest cash distribution with 20 per cent.

In view of the large volume of business which the cotton industry is handling, it is interesting to note that the takings of cotton by Fall River during the past season, ending July 31, were 13,000 bales less than the previous season, totaling 430,000 compared with 443,000. Lowell's takings were 41,000 less, totaling 186,000 against 227,000. New Bedford's were 31,000 greater, being 448,000 against 417,000, but this increase is more than offset by shipments of 57,000 bales from this city during the year.

UNITED STATES
STEEL'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That a large percentage of earnings of corporations would have gone into new construction or been added to working capital in absence of war taxes is reflected in report of the United States Steel Corporation for first half of the year.

Net including war taxes in the first six months was approximately \$267,000,000. After all charges, including war taxes and dividends, surplus in the first half was \$71,856,000. Deducting \$43,000,000 for new construction, final balance available for working capital was only \$28,856,000, equal to \$5.70 a share on the common stock.

In first half of last year net was \$141,840,000 and surplus after all charges, including dividends, \$80,819,000. Assuming \$30,000,000 was spent for new construction in first half of last year, total for full year having been \$59,600,000, there remained a surplus available for working capital of \$50,800,000, equal to approximately \$10 a share.

HOGS' NEW RECORD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Another new high record was established in the market for hogs here, \$17.15 being paid, compared with previous top mark of \$17.

WOULD INCREASE
MARINE TONNAGE

The simplest, quickest and easiest plan of increasing tonnage available for cotton shipment, and at the same time making available a large amount of tonnage for more important war uses, is by increasing the density of the American bale from its present average of 22 1/2 pounds to the Egyptian basis of about 37 pounds; or better still, the Chinese basis of 55 to 60 pounds, says the Textile World Journal. The tonnage involved is enormous and the cost of the plan would be small as compared with the expense involved in providing a similar amount of new shipping.

Our Government, through the United Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, is planning to build 3,500,000 dead-weight tons of shipping within 18 months at an estimated cost of about \$700,000,000. If the plan of economizing tonnage by increasing the density of the American cotton bale could be put into operation within a few months, based upon annual exports of only 6,000,000 bales, it would result in a saving of not far from 1,000,000 dead-weight tons annually. This would be the case even if the average density of American bales was increased to only 35 pounds.

It would render available for other use from 15 to 20 steamers of 5000 dead weight tons each, assuming that these steamers would be able to make only 12 round trips a year between American and European ports. At \$200 a dead weight ton, these steamers would be worth a sum far in excess of that needed to reequip sufficient compresses at important exporting ports in the South to handle cotton destined for foreign countries.

FISK RUBBER
CO. EARNINGS

The Fisk Rubber Company for the half year to June 30, last, showed a remarkable gain in gross and net profits. The total sales for the period of \$15,714,971 were only \$4,000,000 less than for the entire 1916 year, when they totaled \$19,457,788.

Net income, after depreciation and interest, was actually larger for the half year than for the entire 12 months of 1916. The actual net for the first six months was \$1,983,627, as compared with \$1,836,829 in all of 1916.

As of June 30 Fisk had outstanding three classes of preferred stock, aggregating \$13,525,600 in amount. After allowing for all the preferred dividends for the period, totaling \$473,370, the balance of \$1,510,257, is equal to \$19 a share on the \$5,000,000 common, or at the annual rate of \$38 a share. On the same basis of capitalization Fisk earned in all of last year only a little more than \$11 a share on the common. On June 30 last Fisk had net quick assets, \$10,726,267.

PROGRESS OF
CHEMICAL MERGER

NEW YORK, N.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LONGWOOD HAS PATRIOTIC PLAY

Men's Doubles Takes Place of Eastern Championship—All Matches in the Afternoon—Singles Abandoned

President Edwin Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club announced this morning that there will be no morning play in the United States national patriotic doubles lawn tennis tournament, which starts today on the Longwood courts. Mr. Sheafe stated that the reason for this action is due to the small entry and the fact that it is very hard to get any kind of a gallery out in the morning. It was first announced that the matches would start at 11 o'clock in the morning, but under the new arrangement all the rounds will start at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

For the first time since 1891 when the first of the famous Longwood Cricket Club lawn tennis challenge bowls was set up for competition there will not be any singles competition for the present trophy and W. M. Johnston, the winner of 1916 will not be called upon to make any defense.

In connection with this famous men's singles tournament, the eastern championship doubles have always been contested, but this will not be held this year and in its place will be a patriotic men's doubles tournament, and some other special matches, including mixed doubles.

While a large number of the leading tennis players of the country will not be able to play at Longwood this week on account of their being engaged in war service, it is interesting to note that several of the famous players of past years have volunteered to make up for the absence of such men as R. N. Williams, 2d, M. E. McCullough and G. M. Chubb. Among the veterans whose playing is sure to be watched with much interest are M. D. Whitman, United States singles champion in the days of the Spanish-American war; F. B. Alexander, a famous doubles champion and T. R. Pell. The drawings for the men's doubles follows:

FIRST ROUND

M. D. Whitman and H. H. Whitman of New York vs. Joseph Wheelwright and H. Greenough of Boston.

H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright of Boston vs. H. C. Seaver of Boston and F. J. Sullivan of Concord, N. H.

SECOND ROUND

Richard Bishop of Boston and L. E. Mahan of New York vs. Edwin Sheafe and N. V. Andrews of Boston.

H. W. Niles of Boston and T. R. Pell of New York vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner of New York.

T. B. Plimpton and D. S. Niles of Boston vs. W. L. Wei and P. L. Yung of China.

F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton of New York vs. the winners of the Whitman brothers, Wheelwright-Greenough match.

Lower Half

J. M. Worth and J. M. Kenney vs. the winners of the Johnson-Wright, Seaver-Sullivan match.

E. H. Binzen of New York and C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh vs. F. C. Bagg and S. H. Vedell of Brooklyn.

A. C. Butler and O. Wellington of Boston vs. R. M. Currier and H. Taylor of Boston.

J. L. Strachan of San Francisco and F. C. Inman of New York vs. A. J. Lowrey of Honolulu and partner.

RED SOX DEFEAT COLLEGIANS, 6 TO 1

WATERBURY, Conn.—Five thousand persons turned out to see the Boston Red Sox defeat the All-Collegians, 6 to 1, here yesterday. The feature of the day's program was the presentation of a gold watch to Manager J. J. Barry of the Boston club. Barry's home has been in Meriden for many years, and that city turned out a large representation.

As all of the Red Sox players made the trip, Barry changed the makeup of his team many times, in order that the local fans could see the men who have won the world's title the past two years. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 6-9 3 1
Collegians.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-7 8
Batteries—Jones and Thomas; Prince and Waters. Umpire—Rory. Time—1h. 5m.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	P	C
New Haven.....	48	26	571	
Lawrence.....	48	26	571	
New London.....	44	37	543	
Bridgeport.....	40	42	488	
Worcester.....	41	42	488	
Springfield.....	35	44	443	
Portland.....	35	44	443	
Hartford.....	31	53	369	

RESULTS SATURDAY

Worcester 1, New Haven 0.
New London 2, Portland 1.
Springfield 5, Hartford 1.
Lawrence 1, Bridgeport 0.
Lawrence 2, Bridgeport 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lawrence 5, Bridgeport 1.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at Hartford.
Lawrence at Bridgeport.
Portland at New London.
Worcester at New Haven.

LAWRENCE DEFEATS BRIDGEPORT, 5 TO 1

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Bridgeport's erratic playing here yesterday enabled the Lawrence team to win, 5 to 1. The game was protested by Manager Krichell in the third inning on the ground that the Brown had given an incorrect decision. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Lawrence.....0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 5-7 2
Bridgeport.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-6 1
Batteries—Williams and Murphy; Tuckey, Gingers and Egan. Umpire—Brown and Waters. Time—1h. 35m.

LIST GIVEN OF PLAYERS SENT TO THE MINORS

Names and Terms Made Public—Finding on Territory Question of Disbanded Leagues

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has made public the list of major league players who have been released to minor leagues subject to option to recall on Aug. 15. The list contains the name of the club holding the option, the minor league club to which the player is sent, the name of the player and the terms. It includes:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

By Cincinnati, to Providence, Allen, \$300, right to repurchase for \$700.
By Boston, to Springfield, Rice, \$300 (canceled); Utica, McGraw, \$300; Utica, Gill, \$300; New London, Crum, \$550 (right to repurchase for \$1000); Louisville, Twombly, \$1000; Providence, Massey, \$3000 (option for 1918); Providence, Reulbach (on consideration), players involved.
By Brooklyn, to Portland, Me., Dunn, \$300.
By Philadelphia, to New London, Craig, \$300; New London, Gandy, \$300; New London, Fortune, \$300.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

By Boston to Providence, Gregg; Buffalo, Gill, Tyson, Kepp, Wyckoff; New Haven, Devine; Worcester, Wilder.
By Chicago to Providence, Schellenbach, \$250.
By Cleveland to Portland, Penner, \$300.
By Detroit to Springfield, Schwartz, \$300 (canceled); Walker, \$300; Allen (canceled).
By New York to Bridgeport, Ferguson, \$300.
By Philadelphia to Hartford, Keefe, \$300.
By St. Louis to Portland, Fincher, \$300; Portland, Murray.

A list of the players recalled by the major league clubs under approval 1917 optional agreements will be promulgated on or about Aug. 20.

The National Baseball Commission has also promulgated a finding in which it ratified a ruling of the National Board awarding to disbanded minor leagues the retention of territory privileges; but in the same finding the commission refused to approve the extension of protection to such clubs in the reservation of their players for 1918 unless their salaries are paid in full.

L. J. PERRIN TO LEAD PURDUE IN BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—L. J. Perrin, a veteran of two years and third baseman on Purdue's baseball team has been selected to lead the 1918 varsity nine. Perrin is the only junior to win his letter twice in succession and was the outstanding man for leadership honors. This past spring Perrin led the team in batting and played errorless ball in the field. He has had considerable experience as third and will play this position again next year unless shifted to second. Seven regulars from this year's nine will be available next year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	P	C
New York.....	52	32	670	525
Philadelphia.....	52	34	642	580
Cincinnati.....	50	34	622	582
St. Louis.....	56	52	519	431
Chicago.....	55	53	509	438
Brooklyn.....	49	52	485	626
Boston.....	43	55	439	598
Pittsburgh.....	32	70	320	444

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 5, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Pittsburgh 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
No other teams scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York, two games.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PITTSBURGH BY 3-2

CHICAGO, Ill.—Kilduff's single following an error by Boeckel on Merkle's grounder in the eighth inning gave Chicago the first game of the series with Pittsburgh here yesterday 3 to 2. The locals bunched hits off Carlson in the first inning and scored two runs.

The visitors got a single and a triple off Vaughn in the third after an error by Driscoll and tied the count.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 3-3 8 3
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 7 2

Batteries—Vaughn and Dillhoefer; Carlson and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 40m.

CINCINNATI WINS DOUBLE-HEADER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Cincinnati twice defeated St. Louis here yesterday and moved into third place in the pennant race. Toney shut out St. Louis in the first game.

It was his twentieth victory, for which he received a bonus of \$1000. He allowed the locals only six hits, while Watson and Horstman were easy for Cincinnati. The score:

FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9-1 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 1

Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Watson, Horstman and Snyder. Time—1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9-1 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 1

Batteries—Ragan and Wingo; Doak, Packard, May and Gonzales. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 40m.

NATIONAL RACE IS NEARLY OVER

New York Giants Rapidly Clinching Their Claim to the Championship Pennant and Right to Play World's Series

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Pittsburgh at Chicago, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Pittsburgh at Chicago, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Thursday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Friday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Saturday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

So far as first place, and the right to play in the world's series next October, are concerned, the National League baseball race of 1917 is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the New York Giants are rapidly accumulating a lead which it will be impossible for any other team in the circuit to overcome. As the Giants start in today on a long stay at the Polo Grounds, during which time they will meet the four western clubs, in addition to the Brooklyn champions, it is pretty certain that what little chance there may still be of getting Manager McGraw's men out of first place will cease to be before the team is called upon to make its final invasion of the West.

That the Giants are a very powerful team cannot be doubted, and they should be well qualified to make it more interesting for the American League winners than has previously been the case since the days of the Chicago Cubs and the Boston Braves of 1914. Manager McGraw's men are putting on a very strong all-around offense, and with the pitchers doing fairly well, it takes remarkable baseball to beat them. There have been times when they appeared to be faltering, but this has been only temporary, and despite the loss of Catcher McCarty, early in the season, they have held their own against all comers.

The biggest battle in this league is now for second place, with five teams having a chance to secure it, and possibly a sixth. Those who remember the famous climb of the Boston Braves in 1914 are always ready to believe that the team of 1917 may yet get going in good shape, and so long as there is a possibility of its climbing to a higher position the club will be given the benefit of the doubt. Second place, however, appears to be out of its reach, although it might climb to the top of the second division.

The showing of St. Louis and Cincinnati has been very disappointing during the past week. These two teams played very fine baseball in the East, and it was not to be expected that they would fall down when they returned home. Such has been the case, however, and unless their managers are able to get them running smoothly again on the next eastern trip, they will be hard pressed to keep up in the first division.

The Brooklyn champions are battling hard for a first-division position, and the maintaining of another spurt similar to the one which they showed during the early part of their last western invasion, would put them up there for the rest of the season.

There is little question but Pittsburgh is anchored in last place for the rest of the season. The club lacks scoring ability and except on days when the pitchers are in their very best form and given perfect support in the field, the club cannot get enough runs to win out. Some of the new players are promising and ought to develop as the season advances, with very prospect of starting the 1918 season in better shape than was the case when the team got under way last April.

COACH FOLWELL IN FULL CHARGE OF PENN ELEVEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—R. C. Folwell will be the only paid football coach at Franklin Field this fall. This was decided yesterday at a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Council as a war-time measure to cut down expenses.

B. Dickson and Dr. C. M. Wharton, who assisted Folwell last year, will be absent. Dickson having gone to coach the Scott High School at Toledo, O., and Dr. Wharton expects to be too busy to return. No new men will be named in their places. The plan also includes the dropping of L. Jourdet, the freshman coach. If Jourdet does any coaching it will be without pay.

This means that Folwell will be supreme at Franklin Field. He will have full charge of the coaching and training of the eleven and the freshmen squad as well. Any ideas from former players will be welcomed by Coach Folwell, and it is believed that he will have the aid of many former Pennsylvania stars in developing his team.

FOOTBALL DATE ANNOUNCED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Announcement was made here yesterday that the University of Michigan will play Northwestern University at football here next Nov. 24. It will be Michigan's first season as a member of the Big Ten since 1905.

PICKUPS

The New York Americans have sold infielder Aragon to the Toledo Club of the American Association.

The Chicago White Sox gained half a game on Boston yesterday, but it took them 13 innings to defeat Cleveland.

Pitcher McQuillan of the Worcester-club of the Eastern League pitched a no-hit, no-run game against New Haven Saturday.

The Chicago Americans won only one of the six games they played last week while the Boston club was winning four out of seven.

With over 54,000 attending the four American League baseball games Saturday, it certainly looks as if baseball had its place even in times of war.

This is to be "Evers" day at Braves Field in honor of the former captain of the Boston Nationals who is now playing with the Philadelphia Nationals.

According to A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Nationals the payroll of that club last year was \$89,500 and Manager Mathewson's salary is \$42,000.

Ty Cobb helped his batting average considerably yesterday by getting four hits in five times up, an average of .800. In the games at Boston Cobb could not seem to hit safely except in the last game Saturday.

As tomorrow is the day the National Commission has set for major league clubs recalling players sent out to the minors on optional purchase agreements, the Boston Braves will take back pitchers Crum and Reulbach and Catcher McGraw.

Outfielder Joseph Jackson of the Chicago White Sox has been notified to appear before the examining board at Greenville, S. C., for examination Aug. 18. With Jackson and Weaver out of the lineup, Chicago will surely be hard pressed to hold first place in the standing.

Toronto is today leading the International League championship standing. Manager Lajoie has not only been doing some heavy batting himself, but he has brought the club up to a championship standard which is going to give the other teams in the league all they can handle.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	P	C
Chicago.....	68	42	618	556
Boston.....	64	41	610	585
Cleveland.....	60	52	536	560
Detroit.....	57	52	523	536
New York.....	52	52	505	514
Washington.....	48	58	453	481
Philadelphia.....	40	63	388	214
St. Louis.....	40	70	364	536

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 7, Detroit 2.
Detroit 5, Boston 0.
Washington 2, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 4, New York 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 3.
No other teams scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

CHICAGO TAKES CLEVELAND GAME

CLEVELAND, O.—Chicago won the first game of the series with Cleveland here yesterday, 4 to 3, in 13 innings. The winning run was scored on Jackson's single, Felsch's safe bunt, an infield out and the squeeze play with Risberg at bat. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9-10 12 13 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-3 10 1

Batteries—Scott, Danforth and Schaik; Bagby, Lambeth, Wood, Boehling and Billings. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—2h. 15m.

DETROIT DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 8-0

DETROIT, Mich.—Hard hitting and excellent pitching gave Detroit an easy victory over St. Louis here yesterday, 8 to 0. The home club knocked Sothern out of the box in less than two innings and bunched hits on Hamilton in the fifth for four runs.

Cobb got a triple, two doubles and but failed on his fifth appearance. Mitchell allowed only five hits and kept them scattered. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9-8 10 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 2

Batteries—Mitchell and Spencer; Sothern, Hamilton and Severide. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 37m.

KRAMER AND GOULET WIN

NEWARK, N. J.—F. L. Kramer and Alfred Goulet took out of three heats of a one-mile team match race from Arthur and Willie Spencer and R. McNamara and Robert Spears at the Velodrome here yesterday afternoon. In the second heat Arthur Spencer came with a rush which was unexpected by the Goulet-Kramer team and won out, defeating Alfred Grenda.

EASTERN CLUBS ARE GOING WEST

Begin Their Last Swing Around the Western Circuit of the American Baseball League for 1917 Next Friday

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Tuesday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Wednesday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Friday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Saturday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Sunday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.

Next Friday afternoon will find the eastern clubs of the American League baseball circuit opening their last invasion of the West for the season of 1917. This invasion will end Tuesday, Aug. 28. Today finds the four eastern clubs playing in the East, with the four western in the West, with Thursday as an open date, no games being scheduled.

This league race continues to be divided into three contests of much interest, with the battle between the Chicago White Sox and Boston Red Sox for the championship pennant, and the right to play in the next world's series, the most interesting of the three. The other battle is for third position, with Cleveland, Detroit and New York still in the running; and the third contest is for sixth place, with the battle apparently reduced to two clubs—Washington and Philadelphia—St. Louis seeming to have dropped out of this contest and settled permanently in last place.

The showing made by Chicago on its last eastern trip was far from satisfactory to Manager Rowland's men with the possible exception of the games played at Boston, where the White Sox came from behind and broke even by winning the last two games. Against New York, Philadelphia and Washington the White Sox did not do as well as they should and as a result they are going home closely pressed by Boston instead of having a good margin on first place.

On the other hand the Red Sox have done fairly well, although a little better playing would have given them an even better showing and put them quite a bit ahead of the White Sox. Manager Barry has not been getting all he should out of the world's champions, and the fact that the Chicago team has not done as well as expected is the only thing that has kept the world's champions so well up in the race. Poor hitting and indifferent fielding have been very noticeable in the work of Boston and this must be corrected on the coming western trip if the team is to keep up with Chicago which is going to be greatly handicapped by the absence of Third Baseman Weaver.

Detroit is another team which is not doing as well as it should. The Tigers have a very powerful attack centered around Cobb, but their pitching staff does not measure up to championship class. Ehmeke and Dauss are pitching fine baseball, but they are not getting consistent support from the other members of the staff. James and Boland do some fine work at times, but they cannot seem to do it often enough.

Cleveland is also handicapped by a lack of championship pitchers. Bagby and Coveleski can be depended upon to win their share of games, but the others are not at all reliable. The club has a powerful attack in Chapman, Speaker and Roth, but it cannot get enough runs to make up for those allowed by its own pitching staff.

New York has been doing fairly well, although the Highlanders are nowhere near as successful as they should be considering the men who make up the squad. The pitching staff ought to be one of the most successful in the league, but something seems to come up nearly every day that sets it back. The absence of Marsans from the line-up for the rest of the season will be a big handicap.

Of the other teams, Washington and Philadelphia are working hard to improve their averages. The Senators are playing pretty good baseball just now and Johnson appears to be slowly rounding into winning form. He has pitched finely of late and if he maintains this form, Manager Griffith may bring his team up a bit in the standing before the season is over.

The Athletics are doing much better than last year and are rapidly getting into form, which will give the best of the other teams all they can do. Unless Manager Mack loses a number of his players through enlistments or the draft, he has a chance of getting higher in the standing. At any rate, he is pretty sure to finish with a much better average than in 1916, and next year will find him battling for a first-division place.

St. Louis appears to be dropping out of the race. The showing made by the Browns has been very poor indeed, and is a big surprise to the followers of the league, as there is a lot of good material in the squad. Manager Jones has always been rated as one of the best in the business and it is hard to figure out just what is the reason for the poor showing.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 5, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 4, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 1, Kansas City.

SATURDAY EVENTS

The Freebooters defeated the Rumson pony polo team at Rumson, N. J., 10 goals to 8.

The Deal Whites defeated the Deal Reds in a pony polo match at Ocean Port, N. J., 8½ to 4½.

Barney Oldfield established two new world's automobile records for a dirt track at St. Louis in his match with Ralph de Palma. In the 15-mile race Oldfield won in 12m. 4s. In the 10-mile race he won in 8m. 15.4-ss. De Palma won the 25-mile race in 20m. 51.2-ss.

Leo Giebel of the New York A. C. defeated L. B. Goodwin of the same club in an 880-yard swimming race at Travers Island, N. Y., by about eight yards in 12m. 16.4-ss. Goodwin is United States middle distance amateur swimming champion, and it was the first time in several years that he had been defeated in a scratch race.

K. H. Behr defeated E. H. Binzen in the feature match of the men's singles in the patriotic lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club, 7-5, 6-4. Behr and Binzen defeated W. M. Hall and L. E. Mahan in men's doubles, 6-3, 7-5. In mixed doubles Miss Marie Wagner and Hall defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins and Mahan, 4-6, 6-4, 9-7.

W. A. Meserve was elected president, A. A. Leverich vice-president, O. G. Harn secretary and E. M. Brunn treasurer at the annual meeting of the Iron Mountain Tennis Club, Jackson, N. H. Miss Jessie Gott, Brooklyn, and Miss Edith White, New York, won the women's doubles by defeating Miss Gertrude Harney, Lynn and Miss Alice Robinson, New York, 6-0, 6-2. W. H. Abbott and E. V. Page, Longwood, won the men's doubles by defeating A. A. Leverich and F. Ward, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2. Miss Gott and W. H. Abbott won the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Ayers and Leverich, 8-6, 3-6, 6-1.

NORMAN ROSS IS VICTOR IN FAST SWIMMING RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The annual swimming contest across Golden Gate Strait at the entrance to San Francisco Bay was held yesterday under the auspices of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Union with 52 entries. It was won by Norman Ross of the Olympic Club in 21m. 13s., with George Schroth of the same club second, in 23m. 23s.

William Pomeroy swam the strait last year in 20m. 44s. Norman Ross also won the United States National 440-yard championship Saturday at Neptune Beach, Alameda, in 5m. 53.5-ss. George Schroth being second in this event also.

300 OR BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Detroit.....	375 Rousch, Cin.....
Hamilton, St. L.....	375 Cruise, St. Louis.....
Bader, Boston.....	369 Hendrix, Chic.....
Ruth, Boston.....	358 Hornsby, St. L.....
Speaker, Cleveland.....	349 Kauff, N. Y.....
Sisler, St. L.....	342 Griffith, Cin.....
Russell, Chicago.....	327 Zimmerman, N. Y.....
Veatch, Detroit.....	315 Wilhoit, B. N. Y.....
Russell, N. Y.....	312 Clarke, Cin.....
James, Detroit.....	308 Fischer, Pitts.....
McInnes, Phila.....	300

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Detroit.....	84 Burns, New York.....
Ruth, Boston.....	80 Groh, Cincinnati.....
Speaker, Cleveland.....	73 Hornsby, St. L.....
Pipp, N. Y.....	70 Kauff, New York.....
E. Collins, Chic.....	68 Kopf, Cin.....
Trane, Cleveland.....	62 Paskert, Phila.....
Strunk, Phila.....	60 Carey, Pittsburgh.....
Weaver, Chicago.....	59 Chase, Cincinnati.....
Veatch, Detroit.....	59 Mann, Chicago.....

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Detroit.....	35 Carey, Pittsburgh.....
Chapman, Cleveland.....	35 Burns, New York.....
Roth, Cleveland.....	34 Neale, Cincinnati.....
Maisel, New York.....	32 Baird, St. Louis.....
Speaker, Cleveland.....	27 Chase, Cincinnati.....
E. Collins, Chic.....	26 Cuthaw, Cin.....
Bush, Detroit.....	24

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mr. de Valera, who has just been returned as the Sinn Féin candidate for East Clare, by a sweeping majority, made his first appearance before the general public in the disastrous Easter week rising in Dublin last year. Mr. de Valera, who lives in Dublin, is a brilliant mathematician, and is a tutor of languages. Joining the Irish Volunteers at the time of the rising, he was in command of the rebel forces stationed in Ireland's flour mill, in Dublin. For the part he played in the rebellion Mr. de Valera was sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to one of penal servitude for life. Mr. de Valera was, however, released from prison, recently, when the British Government granted an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners. Mr. de Valera's platform is revolutionary republicanism. He contends that Irish Volunteers should organize themselves to make English law and government impossible, and also to make it impossible for external powers to be imposed against the wishes of Irish people.

Lieut.-Col. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., is now serving as chief of staff of Gen. John J. Pershing, in France. His is a case of rising from the ranks, inasmuch as he had his first military experience as a private in the ranks of the Fourth Infantry, and as far back as 1891. He was born on an Illinois farm, and grew up in Kansas, where he attended the State Agricultural College and was graduated with honors in 1896. A year later he tried to enter West Point from the Kansas district in which he lived, but he failed in the competitive examinations, being defeated by a man who is now 12 numbers below him. Not achieving his ambition by that route, Harbord became an infantry recruit, rapidly passed through all the noncommissioned grades, and, in July, 1891, got a commission of second lieutenant in the Regular Army from President McKinley, having passed brilliantly an examination before an army board. In the Spanish-American War he served with distinction under General Wood in Cuba; and in the conquest and stabilizing of the Philippines he had much to do and did it well, especially in building up the native constabulary in the island of Mindanao. Returning to the United States in 1914, he was ordered to the Mexican border to serve under General Pershing, with whom he had previously worked in the distant Asiatic islands, and between whom there is a close friendship. His choice for the post he now holds in France is based partly on his brilliant record as a theoretical student of war tactics and strategy—one proof of which is that he is a gold medalist of the Military Institution—and partly on the expressed desire of General Pershing that he have as his right-hand man a trusted friend.

William P. Hinton, appointed vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Coast Steamship Company, with headquarters in Winnipeg, has 30 years of railroad experience in Canada. He is a native of Ottawa, studied at Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and began railroad work in the auditing department of the Canada Atlantic line in 1887. From that time until 1915, when he became traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, he was steadily occupied, now here and now there, now doing this and now doing that, but always mastering new phases of the technique of the administrative and operative sides of his calling.

Dexter Dwight Mayne, of St. Paul, Minn., superintendent of the Minnesota State School of Agriculture, is founder of the order of Farm Boy Cavaliers, an organization especially adapted to appeal to the boys of the farms of the country, as the Boy Scout movement does to the boys of the cities and suburbs. It is rapidly spreading in states adjacent to Minnesota, where it first flourished, and Ohio and Pennsylvania, and far-away Brazil, also have shown that the idea back of the organization appeals to their lads. It is timely it will probably flourish throughout the entire country. Mr. Mayne is a native of Wisconsin, who after special courses fitting him for school teaching and work in forestry, became a school teacher and school principal in Wisconsin and Michigan towns and cities, and so remained until he was called to the Minnesota State Agricultural School, in 1903. He has been a prolific author of school books dealing with sensible methods of teaching spelling, business English, agriculture, and shop work. He is alert, inventive, and alive to opportunities for service, as witness the forming of the order of Farm Boy Cavaliers, which meets a gap not filled by the Boy Scouts organization, though clearly modeled on the lines of that organization.

George Frank Stephens, of Arden, Del., who commonly omits the George from his name, is the "pacifist" agitator who, within the walls of the Capitol at Washington, has demanded the impeachment of the President by Congress, the basis of his indictment being the Executive's alleged betrayal of democracy by his acts as leader, in the United States, of the war with Germany. Mr. Stephens is a sculptor and radical lecturer, who, after graduation from Rutgers College, studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Of late years his art talent has been capitalized as a guide to the workings of a corporation in which he is interested, the output of which is architectural decorations. He has taught in art schools, lectured on both art and economics, wherever opportunity offered, and been efficient in university extension propaganda work. His main ardors are for land-tax reform and the abolition of war, and he is the founder of a "single-tax" village at Arden, where he resides.

SPAIN'S U-BOAT DECREE
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, it is curious to note the effect of the recent

royal decree, prohibiting submarines of belligerent nations from entering Spanish ports, upon the Germans and Germanophiles in Madrid. In particular the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, has been making public and indiscreet manifestations of his chagrin. At a race-meeting at which he attended he said openly that never before had such an injury been inflicted on Germany, and he did not hesitate to attach the responsibility for it to the Marques de Lema, the new Foreign Minister, whose entry into the Cabinet he declared to be the inauguration of a policy of hostility to the Central Empires. These extraordinary remarks were uttered loudly and in a tone of great heat, and were heard by a large company of persons, who repeated them in all the social circles of Madrid later. It is believed that the Germans will commence a new campaign of intrigue against the objects of this resentment in the same way that they did against the Marques de Romanones.

BY OTHER EDITORS

American Indians as Soldiers
BURLINGTON FREE PRESS.—The eagerness of Indians on various reservations in the United States to serve Uncle Sam in connection with the European war is almost as significant and gratifying as a similar disposition on the part of thousands of Filipinos, who have recently acquired Americanism. Thousands of these Indians are ready to enlist, and they perform excellent scout service. Word comes from London that Canadian officers on leave from the French front have informally recommended to American officials the use of American Indians for service with the American expeditionary forces. Manitobans with the Canadians have done excellent work at scouting in No Man's Land. "These Indians with us," said a captain with the Canadian forces, whose parents live in Philadelphia, "have performed services that never could have been performed by a white man. The Indian of North America has it in him to be a good fighter and a crafty one. We have them in every regiment. Again, and again, in the last two years I have seen them go out at night between the trenches, without firing a shot, without making the slightest noise or creating the slightest disturbance, and come back with a half dozen or so Germans, from whom valuable information has been obtained."

Advice as to Education
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.—President Wilson does wisely in urging that all colleges and technical schools maintain their courses as nearly as possible on a normal basis in spite of the war's drain on the country's youth. It is of greater importance than ever that young men who are below the selective draft age should continue their studies with diligence. The nation is in need of trained men, and the need will increase as the war goes on. The youth who is not required to wear a uniform can do his country no greater service than by fitting himself to the full measure of ability and opportunity for useful work.

As to Censorship
STOCKTON (Cal.) RECORD.—The really new things in the present war, we are reminded by an exchange, are the blue pencil of the censor and the controversies about it in the cabinets of the participants. There was no censorship in the autocracies of old, because intelligence moved slower than events. There should be no censorship in modern times by a victor, even if he be an autocrat, for knowledge of victory tends only to inspire the minions of the autocrat. But in a warfare in behalf of democracy any censorship of facts merely confuses and muddles. The people who are most concerned demand the real facts as they occur. It is only the surmises that should be censored, because they are muddling.

Bayonets May Not Shine
NEW YORK WORLD.—The United States Government has about decided to take all of the glister out of a bayonet and have it made of blue steel. It is argued that just as a brilliant uniform attracts attention even at a distance, so the luster of a polished bayonet may be seen far away. If this step is taken it will be only one more blow at the panoply of war, which has become a grim business and not an affair of dash and color. Every army in the field has discarded by degrees everything that would tend to make the presence of troops known to the enemy. The war is getting to be a struggle of anonymity, silence and drab gray.

PARCELS FOR INTERNED MEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that no food or clothing may be sent from the United Kingdom to those members of the British Forces interned in Holland who are provided for in these respects locally at Government charge. Other articles may, however, still be sent to them under existing regulations. No change will be made at present in existing arrangements as far as officers, who have to provide their own food and clothing, are concerned. In all cases, however, as money may be sent free of charge by international money order, the friends of officers, noncommissioned officers and men are strongly recommended to forward money rather than articles in kind whenever such a course is possible.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT OUTLOOK
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic.—"From an agricultural point of view the season could hardly have opened more favorably for the wheat grower," says Mr. A. E. V. Richardson, Victorian Superintendent of Agriculture. Good rains have enabled the farmers to make an early start with seeding, and the season's prospects are considered excellent.

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GERMAN PEOPLE
AND AUTOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—An article signed with the well-known name of André Duboscq appears in Le Rappel on the subject of the possibility of the German people throwing off the yoke of autocracy during this war. M. Duboscq quotes from the interview granted by M. Terestchenko, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Express, in which appeared the following statement: "There are certain centers of opinion here, including one of my colleagues, who believed that if the Allies do not leave a single loophole enabling the German Government to continue the war, the German people will have no reason to tolerate militarism any longer and the German Socialists will rise up and overthrow imperialism. I do not believe it. The German people has approved all its Government's crimes and aggressions. It has gone too far to turn back now. The Russian must become convinced of the futility of counting on the German people."

M. Duboscq goes on to quote Max Nordau, the Viennese writer, who lived in Paris for 30 years, and who, writing in reply to the pamphlet by Marius and Ary Lebon "Is a Revolution Possible in Germany?" said: "It is necessary that the illusions of the optimists who obstinately base all kinds of hopes on a popular movement in Germany, should be destroyed. Bread riots are possible. A revolution is out of the question. No, there is nothing to be expected from that quarter. The German mind has been methodically perverted, demoralized, dehumanized, by education, administration, literature, propaganda, astutely organized intellectual fraud, and educational, official and social terrorism. The German people enjoys its enslavement, is proud of it, because its masters have been clever enough to give it flattering names. The livery is called a uniform; servitude, organization; the abject degradation of human personality, discipline; the denial of all rights, dignity and character, heroic abnegation."

There are other warnings given to the Allies from the mouth of the German Socialists themselves. Bernstein and Kautsky have declared to the Stockholm correspondent of the Russian paper Rietich that "those who expect a revolution in Germany are making a profound mistake, for the German proletariat is actually quite incapable of organizing for a revolution; the minority of the Social Democratic Party is powerless, and the majority walks hand in hand with the Bethmann-Hollweg Government."

M. Duboscq concludes from these statements that the Allies must not pin their hopes on the German people. At the end of three years of war we must, he says, courageously abandon the dream, which only serves to diminish our energy, of seeing a democratic Germany before the armies of

the "King of Prussia" have been beaten. If the German has allowed himself to be deceived by the flattering terms in which his masters describe his enslavement, it is because he has put his entire confidence in the military strength of the Empire from which he hopes to reap profits for himself just as he has seen the State reap for itself aggrandizement. This experience has created militarism, first of all in Prussia and then in Germany, a militarism which should not merely be defined as the armed nation or the preponderance of military power over civilian power, but a state of mind, a conviction, the result of a caste, of the military caste whose object was conquest. On the day when this caste no longer fulfills what it has promised, when the enterprise of war, instead of advantages, brings defeat and ruin, its prestige will fall to the ground and the blind confidence which the people had in it will then give way to a moral and material revolution. When such a complete breakdown has opened our enemies' eyes, then, but only then, shall we have representatives of a German democracy."

FRIEDRICH ADLER'S
SENTENCE COMMUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—As already announced by cable, the German press recently reported that the extreme sentence passed upon Friedrich Adler would not be executed, the court having applied, immediately after passing judgment, to the Supreme Court, the commutation of the sentence into one of a term of imprisonment. Such an application, it was added, was always granted, so that there was no question of the inflexibility of the extreme penalty.

The Vorwärts published this announcement in such a way as to convey that the result had been achieved by dint of Socialist pressure in response to the appeal addressed by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to the Socialists of the Central Empires asking them to exercise their influence on Dr. Adler's behalf. The Leipziger Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the German Socialist minority, has now received a communication from Vienna, however, declaring that the announcement itself, and the interpretation put upon it by the Vorwärts are pure inventions. No application, it states, has yet been made to the Supreme Court, nor is such an application possible at present according to Austrian law. All that has happened is that the special court appointed to conduct the trial consisted, as it was legally bound to do, with the public prosecutor immediately after passing judgment with a view to deciding whether the condemned man was deserving of mercy, and if so what punishment should be meted out. As this consultation is held in private, the communication adds, its result is entirely unknown, and meanwhile the whole original question has still to be decided because Dr. Adler's counsel has

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appealed against the sentence on the grounds of invalidity. Not until the sentence is confirmed can the evidence be submitted to the Supreme Court by the process described in the Vorwärts as having been followed already. The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates called upon the German and Austrian Socialist parties, concludes the communication, to take steps to prevent the carrying out of the extreme sentence. The Vorwärts fulfilled this request by means of a newspaper canon.

CHANGES IN KING'S
MILITARY HOUSEHOLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the changes taking place in the military household of the King are of more significance than appeared at first. It would be a mistake to regard them as purely voluntary, although a preliminary announcement stated that His Majesty was about to reform his establishment to bring it on the lines of that of Alfonso XII. There is no hesitation on the part of many sections in declaring that the military juntas which have caused so much trouble lately and which sent an ultimatum really originated through the royal attempt to secure a controlling interest in the Army. It is clear that some of the King's best friends have now to go. The new Constitution, the decree for which has just been signed by the King, declares that henceforth the establishment will be composed as follows: A lieutenant-general who will assume command, three aides-de-camp, generals of division or brigade, a vice-admiral or rear-admiral, and seven officers of the service, of whom five must be superior officers. The appointments are to be for four years only. By this new law various personages enjoying the closest friendship of the King are affected, including General Count del Grove, His Majesty's private secretary; Lieutenant-General Aznar, General Aranda, Colonel Echague, Marques Rivera and the Count Ayba. It is understood that in the royal household there are about a dozen officers who have enjoyed offices of confidence and favor indefinitely. Henceforth there will be

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movement in all these positions. General Huerta, captain-general of the province of Aragon, is now nominated chief of the King's military household. There was some expectation that the King would proceed to Barcelona for the ceremony in connection with the closing of the exhibition of French art, which has been a great success there for some weeks past, and which has received the special attention of the French Government, and has resulted in warm interchanges of feeling between the municipalities of Barcelona and Paris. In a calm and united country it was essentially a function suggesting the King's presence, and even as it is it was announced that King Alfonso would attend. At the eleventh hour, however, the Premier announced that His Majesty would not go. The King is obviously placing limitations on his movements just now. The exhibition at Barcelona was closed by ceremonies over which M. Daimier, undersecretary of the Department des Beaux Arts, presided. The Mayor of Barcelona was congratulated on having given hospitality to this exhibition of the art of France, to which the Catalan capital has had the pleasure of expressing on this occasion its sentiments of admiration and sympathy. M. Daimier has sent the rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor to the Marques de Olerdola, former Mayor of Barcelona, and the Cross of the Chevalier to the Spanish artists, Sert, Clara Zuloaga, Casas, Rusinol and Llunora.

ARGENTINA HOLDS WHEAT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Government has taken steps to stop operations in wheat futures, which it holds to be responsible for the steadily rising prices. As no more wheat will be allowed to be exported, and the stock in the country is believed to be sufficient to meet all legitimate demands, the present state of the market is attributed to speculation on the stock exchange.

EXPORTS FROM URUGUAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—It has just been officially reported that during the first three months of the current year the value of exports to the United States was: Hides \$2,994,574, wool \$6,093,500, other products \$1,835,742. The imports from the United States in the same time were valued at \$4,203,456.

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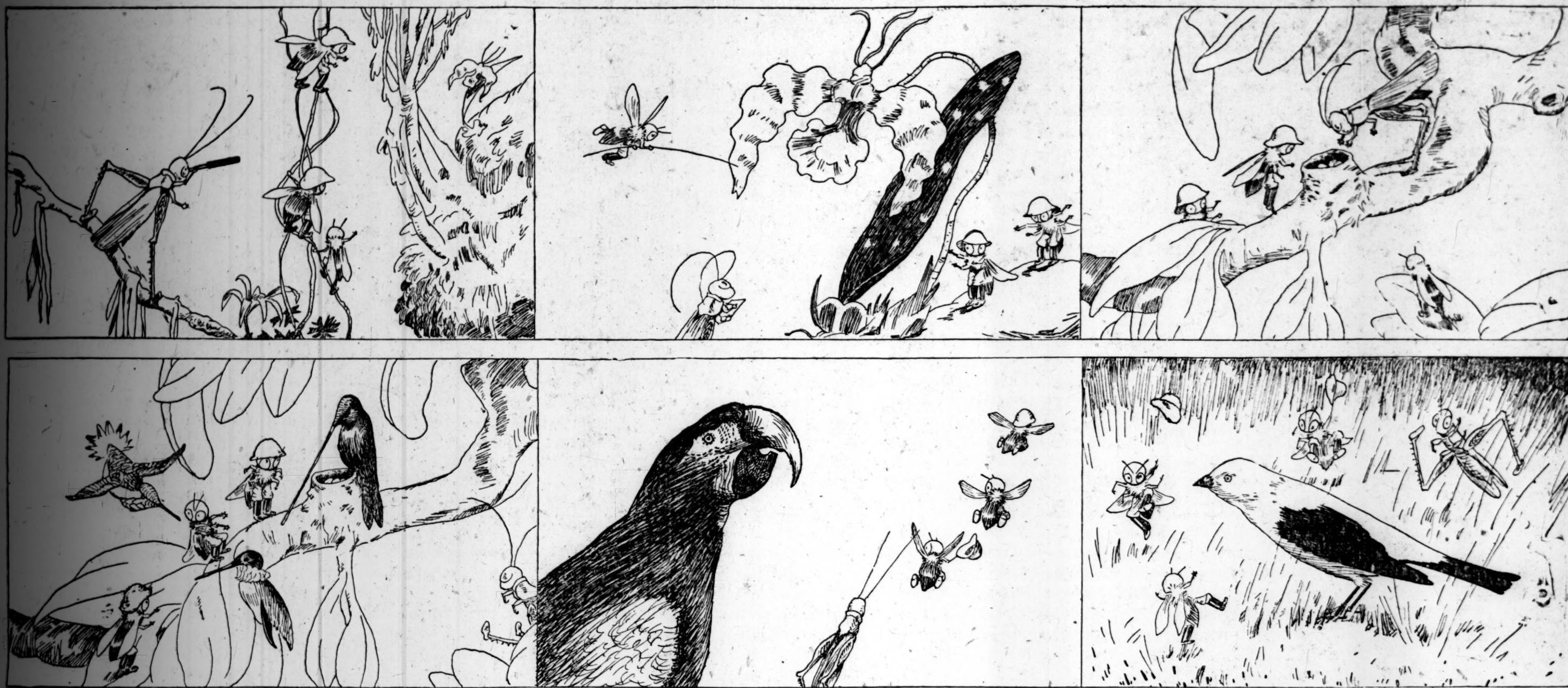
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Where Flowers Look Like Butterflies and Birds Look Like Flowers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One day our Mr. Grasshopper and the bees sighted a gorgeous butterfly or bird (they were uncertain which it was) poised on a tree trunk. On closer examination, it proved to be a flower, one of the orchids. Interested, they set out to search for other orchids, of which they found there were many in these South American tropics. And sometimes the orchid turned out

to be a bird and sometimes the bird turned out to be an orchid.

While they were in the midst of this interesting guessing game, our Mr. Grasshopper once happened on a tiny bird's nest.

"Come here, bees," he called excitedly; "see this nest. One of you bees could hardly build one any smaller."

As the bees were investigating the

nest, its owner returned home, and he proved to be a hummingbird, all iridescent green and red and yellow and blue, like a bit of rich enamel. Hummingbird introduced a few of his friends to the bees, all of them as gay as himself or even kayer.

"We're a large family, here in South America," he explained. "I believe that there are as many as 400 different kinds of hummingbirds in this

country, all gay and fantastic little honey hunters, like myself."

After their interview with the hummingbirds, the bees started to fly away; but a great green macaw called out to them shrilly: "Hello! Come back!" So, of course, they came.

It turned out that this macaw had once been in captivity and had then learned to speak a few words. Although he was not as good a talker

as some of the other parrots, he could speak a little bit; and, of course, his command of language was vastly improved by the practice of talking some with the traveled bees and our Mr. Grasshopper.

Their last discovery among the South American birds was most exciting of all, for it was nothing less than a scarlet tanager.

"The bird from home!" cried the bees joyfully, as they danced about

him; they felt just as jubilant as does the man who meets the merest acquaintance of his, also from Kookuk, Ia., on the Rue de Rivoli.

Tanager was glad enough to see the bees, too, in his more quiet way. "Although men call me the most brilliant bird of the northern United States," he remarked presently, "my home is really in South America, where I am one of a widespread family numbering some 350 branches.

But only the members of five different branches of our family ever venture as far north as the United States, and only two so far as Canada."

Before the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper parted from the friendly scarlet tanager, they had made him promise to meet them next summer in New Jersey; and, also, they had had a good long talk about all the home folks there, such as the bluebirds, the robins and the wrens.

A Trip Into Mexico

It gives one such an important and traveled feeling to come home from a visit to California and say to one's friends: "Oh, yes, I went to Mexico," that nearly all the visitors to San Diego make the trip of sixteen miles to the little town of Tia Juana, just over the border into Mexico. Every day big sight-seeing automobiles carry large parties southward. You can go in the train, if you like, but let us join one of the motor parties, because we can see so much more of the country in that way.

The road lies first through the scattered suburbs of the city with its numberless little bungalow homes and tiny shops, and then we come out into the open country—bare, brown and dusty, as it is in midsummer. On the left, the ground rolls away in low hills, growing higher to meet the rugged mountains on the horizon, and on the right it is perfectly flat, becoming marshy where it approaches the sea.

Presently the country becomes much greener, and we find ourselves in the midst of great fruit orchards, extending as far as we can see—sometimes on both sides of the road. This is a very fine lemon country, but there are also orange and grapefruit ranches in abundance and a few olive orchards. The glossy dark green leaves of the orange and lemon trees, with here and there a few golden or yellow globes peeping out from them, and the delicious sweet whiffs of perfume from the blossoms make our route as delightful as the parched, dusty brown fields previously made it dull.

But soon, as we near the border, again the barren country is seen, and the road rapidly grows very bad, full of big holes and bumps, and so sandy that our wheels sink in for six or eight inches sometimes. At the line between the United States and Mexico, there is a small boundary monument, and it is fun to jump out of the automobile and stand beside the monument with one foot in each country. We have to stop here anyway, for a dark Mexican comes running out of the little wooden building which serves as custom-house and looks us over to see if we are carrying anything contraband. Then on we go across a long wooden bridge over the wide, sandy bed of what was a rushing river in the spring. The bridge has a funny little partition on each side, in which the wheels of the automobile fit, with not much room to spare, so the driver has to run very slowly and carefully.

Tia Juana (which means in English "Aunt Jane") is not a pretty or interesting town. It is built on a bare plateau, with hardly a tree in sight, and beyond the houses the desert stretches away to the steep mountains in the distance. All that grows here is sage-brush, with here and there some cactus. The town has a long, very wide and dusty main street, bordered by little stores which are no more than shanties. Every other one seems to be a post-card and souvenir shop, and in one of these we may write post-cards to our friends and

mail them in the shop, too. There is much pretty Mexican drawn-work for sale, but there is not a single interesting thing to see in the town except the little dark soldiers who lounge about the shops, or ride at breakneck speed up and down the street, raising clouds of dust. There is a fort here, and so the soldiers are quite numerous. On our way back to the bridge, we catch a glimpse now and then of a beautiful child or a young girl, with really Spanish dark eyes and hair, peeping out of one of the tumble-down cottages; but, on the whole, it is a relief to leave the hot, rough-looking place. This time every passenger has to descend from the high car, go into the custom-house, and show everything he has bought, telling how much each thing is worth. Occasionally one or two have to pay duty.

The Straw, the Coal, and the Bean

In a village dwelt a . . . woman, who had picked together a dish of beans and wanted to cook them. So she made a fire on her hearth, and to make it burn the quicker, she lighted it with a handful of straw. When she was emptying the beans into the pan, one dropped without her seeing it; it lay on the ground beside a straw, and soon afterwards a hot coal from the fire leapt down to the two. Then the Straw began and said:

"Dear friends, how do you come here?"

The Coal replied:

"I sprang out of the fire, and if I had not got away by main force, I must have . . . been burnt to ashes."

The Bean said:

"I, too, have got off with a whole skin, for if the woman had got me into the pan, I should have been made into broth, like my comrades."

"And would my lot have been better?" asked the Straw. "The woman has destroyed all my brethren in fire and smoke; she seized sixty of them at once. . . . Luckily, I slipped through her fingers."

"But what are we to do now?" said the Coal.

"I think," answered the Bean, "that . . . we should keep together, like good comrades, . . . go away together, and set off for a new country."

The plan pleased the two others, and they set out on their way in company. Soon they came to a little brook, and, as there was no bridge or foot plank, they did not know how they were to get over it. The Straw hit on a good idea, and said:

"I will lay myself straight across, and then you can walk over me as on a bridge." The Straw, therefore, stretched itself from one bank to the other, and the Coal, who was rather hot-headed, tripped quite boldly on to the newly built bridge. But when she had reached the middle, and heard the water rushing beneath her, she was, after all, afraid, and stood still, and would go no farther.

The Straw, however, began to burn,

Back we go over the same bumpy road; after a while, the car makes a sharp turn to the left towards the Pacific, which is still invisible. We pass large salt works and see the acres of salt beds, looking almost like frosty ground, and soon come to the ocean, sparkling in tints of brilliant blue and purple as only the Pacific can. The breeze is delightful after hot Mexico, and soon we are riding over a long, narrow sandbar dividing the ocean from San Diego Bay, where there is a splendid view of the city on its hills above the calm waters of the bay. The breakers pound on our left all the way until we reach Coronado, with its city of tents and its huge hotel. Here we take the ferryboat back to San Diego, very hungry after all our sightseeing in the delightful air of southern California.

broke in two pieces, and fell into the stream. The Coal slipped after her, hissed when she got into the water. . . . The Bean, who had wisely stayed behind on the shore, could not but laugh at the event, was unable to stop, and laughed so heartily that she burst.

It would have been all over with her, too, if, by good fortune, a tailor who was traveling in search of work had not sat down to rest by the brook. As he had a tender heart, he pulled out his needle and thread, and sewed her together. The Bean thanked him most prettily, but, as the tailor used black thread, all beans since then have a black seam—From Grimm's "German Household Tales."

Calico Pie

Calico pie!
The little birds fly
Down to the calico-tree;
Their wings were blue,
And they sang "Tilly-loo!"
Till away they flew:
And they never came back to me;
They never came back,
They never came back,
They never came back to me.

Calico jam!
The little fish swam
Over the Syllabub Sea.
He took off his hat
To the Sole and the Sprat
And the Willey-Wat:
But he never came back to me;
He never came back,
He never came back,
He never came back to me.

Calico drum!
The Grasshoppers come,
The Butterflies, Beetle, and Bee;
Over the ground,
Around and round,
With a hop and a bound;
But they never came back to me,
They never came back,
They never came back,
They never came back to me.

—Edward Lear.

Stamps of All the World

In the northwest court of the older building of the National Museum is a United States Government stamp collection about which the general public knows very little. Up to 1908 the collection included only about 2500 stamps, but in that year the gift of a New York collector increased it by 20,000 specimens, says the Youths Companion.

In 1912, says the report of the United States National Museum for 1914, the museum obtained by transfer the more essential parts of the large exhibition of the Post Office Department, which comprised the stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards of all the nations of the world, to the number of nearly 200,000. The original collection consisted chiefly of a large cabinet with sliding frames, in which the main series of stamps had been installed, including those printed for the United States by private firms and by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the foreign stamps received through the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Bern, Switzerland. The remainder of the collection included sheets of stamps, envelopes and postal cards mounted on swinging screens for various American expositions; many separate sheets of stamps and individual specimens, and several albums of stamps and of the proofs of United States stamps.

The installation of the collection, instead of according with the usual stereotyped alphabetical arrangement throughout, agrees virtually with that of the coins and medals. It begins with the United States, and the foreign nations follow in alphabetical order, grouped together geographically. Ultimately, an alphabetical and numbered list of all the countries and colonies represented will make it possible to find any set of stamps without loss of time.

The total capacity of the 236 frames in the present cabinet is about 75,000 stamps. The collection is by no means complete; it is in fact only the nucleus of a greater and more perfect representation of the stamps of the world that will be gradually rounded out. It lacks especially the rare specimens of collectors and common varieties of certain periods, particularly of foreign issues.

In general the mounting is of single stamps of each issue, but when necessary to serve a particular purpose they are mounted in pairs, strips, blocks or sheets. A selected series of the stamped envelopes of the United States follows the stamps of that country. In addition to the exhibition series there will eventually be a reserve series for the use of students of philately.

Five Largest Libraries

At least five libraries in the world contain over one million volumes, and these are the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the British Museum in London, the Imperial Library at Petrograd, the Congressional Library at Washington, and the New York Public Library.

Washington's Early Training

George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, in Virginia, on the 22nd of February, 1732, and was the fifth son of Augustine Washington, a planter, descended from an old English family, one of whom, his grandfather, came to America in "second circumstances" in 1656 as "second man in sayeing" ye vessel to Virginia.

Not much is known of George Washington's infancy and boyhood, writes William H. Rideing in "George Washington." His education may be said to have been neglected; and, though possessed of more than ordinary common sense, he had little schooling. He was a serious sort of boy, ambitious, courageous, and industrious; particularly courageous, as he soon showed while still a mere stripling, in games

and in Indian wars, and he was notably industrious, also. Sagacity was his strongest quality and was to serve him in various crises in his later life.

Tall, rather "raw-boned," earnest, acquisitive, observant, he foreshadowed in his boyhood the steadiness and consistency, the calmness and the resolution of his manhood.

Much of his time was spent on the estate of Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, which he afterwards inherited from his elder brother, Lawrence, and there he learned the business of a planter. Under his management, Mt. Vernon became one of the finest estates in the country.

While his eldest brother was sent to England to be educated and came back a scholar, George was allowed to

pick up such chance knowledge as he could, and one of the few books he cared for was "The Young Man's Companion," which claimed to be a self-instructor in nearly everything, a sort of encyclopedia, which taught, or pretended to teach, how to prepare wills, deeds, and all legal forms; how to build houses; how to survey and navigate; . . . how to make ink and cider; and how to behave. In fact, it was little more than a scrapbook.

George was always a well-behaved boy, and truthful, but the story of the cherry tree is probably one of the many inventions concerning this period of his life.

His weakest point was his spelling, and not even when he was grown up did he acquire correctness in it. To the last, he spelled like, lye; Latin, latten; rifle, riffe; oil oyle; and blue, blew. A friend wrote of him that "his writing was defective in grammar and even spelling, owing to the insufficiency of his early education, of which, however, he gradually got the better in the subsequent years of his life, by the official perusal of some excellent models, particularly those of Alexander Hamilton; by writing with care and persistent attention, and reading numerous, indeed multitudes, of letters, to and from his friends and correspondents."

And he himself was fully aware of his deficiencies. When it was suggested to him that he should prepare his autobiography, he said, "A consciousness of a defective education and a certainty of the want of time, unfit me for such an undertaking."

All the more wonderful was it that he acquired, before he was middle-aged, a power of expression, always rich in simple dignity and charm, which reminds one of the speeches and writings of Abraham Lincoln.

His school days ended when he was 14 years old. He wanted to go to sea, as thousands of other boys have done, but in this he was opposed by his mother and by an uncle, who said in old-fashioned phrases, "I think he had better be put apprentice to a tinker, for a common sailor before the mast has by no means the liberty of the subject, for they will press him from a ship where he has 50 shillings a month, and make him take 23, and cut and slash, and use him like a Negro, or rather like a dog."

He had gathered from "The Young Man's Companion" a smattering knowledge of surveying and had taken a few lessons from a surveyor, so he abandoned his dream of the sea, and worked for four years at the surveyor's profession, going into the wilderness which stretched from his home, and becoming familiar with the Indians who abounded in it.

"Nothing was left half done, or done in a hurried or slovenly manner," says Washington Irving. "The habit of mind then cultivated continued throughout; so that, however complicated his tasks and overwhelming his cares, in the arduous and hazardous situations in which he was often placed, he found time to do everything, and to do it well."

A Chinese Family in London

Sung Choo is a little Chinese girl, but she lives in the East End of London. She is the dearest, merriest, chubbiest baby, says My Magazine. Her hair is black, and sticks out quite straight from the middle of her head. Her eyes are black, too, and disappear altogether when Sung Choo laughs—and she laughs often. Her nose is broad and flat, and her mouth small and pretty. You would think Sung Choo was a boy to look at her, for she wears queer, small, tight linen trousers and a wee black tunic—the dress of little Chinese girls. She has a silver bangle on each plump wrist, and fat little hands.

Sung Choo loves to be petted and tickled, and crows with delight when anybody picks her up and plays with her. Sung Choo's mother calls her the "English Baby," because little Choo was born in London. But she is altogether, every bit Chinese. Mrs. Sung wears the native dress as well, and very strange she looks to English eyes. Her shoes are about the size of those worn by an English child of 6, for, when Mrs. Sung was born, the Chinese had not given up bandaging their feet. Her feet have been bound all her life, and must always be bound now. She walks on her instep, all her toes but one being turned right underneath.

Mrs. Sung has another child—a boy called Sung Yen. The Chinese, you will notice, put their surname first and their Christian name after. Like his father, he is dressed in the English way, and is very proud of his clothes.

The Sungs live in Pennyfields, in the Limehouse district. There are only two or three houses in this long street inhabited by English people. The rest are the homes of Chinese people, generally lodging houses kept by Chinese for Chinese sailors when on shore. The men go to sea as firemen, carpenters, cooks, and stewards. They work for less pay than Englishmen, and so they are in great demand. Chinese women are rarely found in the quarter—Mrs. Sung is an exception—but occasionally a provision shop merchant or a baker, whose name may be Wo Fong, or Chong Chu,

or Ng Hen, or Ting Yeck, will settle down and bring his wife over, too. They are much more domesticated than the women, doing all the cooking and washing. The men never eat with the women; the mother and children have their meals when they like, but the men have theirs by themselves and cook it themselves. They have two meals a day—at 10 and 4. You may see the bowls on the table, waiting for the dinner of macaroni and rice, with the chopsticks lying ready for use.

It is strange to go to a class where the Chinese are taught English, and to see boys and men poring over our alphabet, saying "Tee, Ooo, Yee, Doubleo, Ax, Wee, Zid," spelling out simple words like "h-a-t"—"What you put on your head," explains the teacher. And up go the man's hands to pat his black, stiff thatch. One of the pupils is laboriously writing a copy. "West India Dock" is what has been set for him. "Where your ship came in," says the teacher; and carefully written all down the page is "Dok, dok, dok."

The Hollyhocks

The hollyhocks are standing in groups against the wall. Engaged in conversation. With the lowly flowers small. That gaze with admiration On floral dames so gay. Who wear such ruffled bonnets Of crimson deep, today.

"We are an ancient family," The tall dames, swaying, say. "We were favorites in the garden, In old colonial day! We came across the ocean, From Syria, it is said. And we stood unrivaled beauties In grandmother's posy bed."

The wind has paused to listen To the dames of high degree, And the mignonette and pansies Are laughing with such glee! The mulein pinks are blushing, And the poppies say, "Oh, see, In the dame's gay-frilled red bonnet She has a bumblebee!"—Ray Laurence.

THE HOME FORUM

"According to His Deeds"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE average human being usually fails to trace his sufferings in the flesh to mental causes which are embraced in his own thought, nor is he likely to see that every silent or expressed judgment directed against another person, operates as an effect in his own consciousness. The average mortal is far more likely to feel, secretly at least, that he is not receiving as generous a reward, nor being treated as justly as he would prescribe for himself if he were the judge and arbiter of destiny. This is only a blind way of ascribing injustice to God; yet no man would complain that the rules of mathematics, music, or astronomy, unjustly withheld a reward of merit for incomplete or incorrect work which expressed ignorance or a misapplication of rule.

Christian Science insists upon individual responsibility in the process of working out one's salvation from the flesh and its woes. It shows that this must be done by an exact, scientific understanding of God as divine Principle, and the application of the spiritual rule of perfection to every thought and deed. This is why the mental act of unjust judgment, so common among mortals, reacts as an obstruction to individual salvation from the beliefs of the flesh. It is virtually an attempt to usurp the prerogative of God, who is Principle, or divine Love, by a finite, unreal mind, which is itself the essence of injustice, or the opposite of Love, and which is therefore incapable of judging according to divine Principle. A man can work out his salvation from the flesh only so fast as he approximates to the realization of being in Spirit, and through this realization destroys the false sense of a mind in matter, the sole origin of all trouble.

To do this necessitates a growing understanding of the perfection of God

and His sinless reflection, spiritual man. One cannot succeed in this process of scientific, spiritual thinking while he entertains an unjust or a condemnatory attitude of thought toward another. The reason for this is simple, because, if a man holds evil as a reality in any direction of thought, it necessarily becomes a part of his own consciousness, and hinders, by that much, his success in realizing the perfection of being. This is what Paul so clearly expressed when he said, "Wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things."

It is the degree of a man's perception of and adherence to Principle, or his failure to perceive the allness of good and to act accordingly, that determines the compensation of his own thoughts and deeds. This was what Paul meant, doubtless, when he declared that God "will render to every man according to his deeds: to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life: but unto them that are contentious, and do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil. . . . but glory, honor, and peace, to every man that worketh good." There is nothing unfair in this, for, as Paul concluded, "there is no respect of persons with God." Principle, which is boundless good, fixes no limit. Increased spiritual understanding is the only measure of a man's reward.

Every human being is, through awakened spiritual perception, capable of understanding divine Principle, measurably at least, and progressively; and every one is capable of applying what he understands to control his thoughts and deeds. Instead of being unjust, it is entirely a quality of mercy that renders to every man

according to his works. The evil thought expressed in evil works is simply the lack of understanding of Principle; and this lack or ignorance rewards itself evilly; or, more precisely, ignorance constitutes the only obstruction—and that unreal—to the realization of the reward which is inseparable from a knowledge of divine Principle. Perfect Principle knows nothing of error or imperfection. On the contrary, wherever Principle is in the least understood, that understanding brings an instant reward in a greater manifestation of spiritual harmony. The sure self-reward of evil may serve to rouse a man to turn from his evil thought, and so his suffering may be an incentive to his taking the first step in his salvation from the flesh. "Mortal mind must part with error," Mrs. Eddy says on page 430 of Science and Health, "must put off itself with its deeds, and immortal manhood, the Christ ideal, will appear."

The sure recompense for the endeavor to think righteously, according to Principle, will be, in any case, that which lessens, not enhances, the beliefs of the flesh; for spiritual compensation can only be an increased capacity to live apart from the beliefs of the flesh, not in them. "Spiritual perception," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 203 of Science and Health, "brings out the possibilities of being, destroys reliance on aught but God, and so makes man the image of his Maker in deed and in truth."

Now a man may make any number of professions, either by word or by pose, he may deceive himself and succeed in deceiving others, as to the status of his spiritual thinking; but if there remains the slightest belief in evil, of envy or jealousy, in his own thought, which tempts him to judge others unjustly or grudgingly, he cannot escape the judgment which renders unto him according to the deflection of his own thought. To the extent of his indulgence in evil beliefs he bereaves himself of the spiritual ability to dwell in the conscious realization of the allness of good, and of the consequent ability to overcome sin, disease, and death.

Salvation is necessarily, therefore, a process of self-conquest, first, last, and continuously. When this is understood, and a man's whole energy is directed to the overcoming of materiality in his own thought, he can be sure of his reward in the increase of that spiritual understanding which constitutes deliverance from the pangs incurred through materiality. Then, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 22 of Science and Health, "When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving."

"The Sower"

In her book, "Jean Francois Millet: His Life and Letters," Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady) writes: "The first page in Millet's great epic of labor, the first celebrated picture which he painted at Barbizon, was 'The Sower.' Long ago, in the days of his youth at Gréville, he had sketched the figure of a peasant scattering grain in the furrows as he walks along. That little pen-and-ink drawing, in its few strokes, contains the germ of the future work. The pose and movement of the figure, the measured step, and outstretched arm are there already; the rusty felt hat sunk over the young laborer's brows, the very shape and cut of his clothes, the sack of grain at his side, even the oxen plowing in the background, are all indicated.

"From this slight sketch the artist, after his wont, slowly and painfully evolved his noble work. He has left us several drawings which enable us, step by step, to follow the development of his idea through its successive stages. We see how the figure

gradually gained in breadth and vigor, and by degrees acquired that solemn majesty and rhythm, until the humble theme became a grand and sublime poem. All through the winter and springtime at Barbizon, surrounded as he was by country sights and sounds recalling the old life, he brooded silently over that first impression of his early days. He thought of the serious meaning of the sower's task, of the great issues that hang upon the seed time, and of the new life that germinates in the grain that he cast abroad to supply the bread of the coming years. . . . And as he meditated, . . . the great picture grew into being, and he painted that wonderful form of the sower, striding with majestic tread across the newly-plowed field, flinging the precious seed broadcast. . . . In that solitary figure, with his measured tread and superb action, the whole spirit of the peasant's calling is summed up with a power and concentration of thought worthy of Michelangelo."

Moussa

"When I saw Moussa I understood what the American Consul meant when he spoke of a driver's face. I had called on the Consul a few days before with Khaled, the camel-dealer, who supplies the Turkish post with dromedaries for the journey between Baghdad and Damascus." Edmund Candler writes in "A Vagabond in Asia." "At the time I was under the impression that Khaled was to accompany me across the desert; but the Consul knew better. 'That is not a driver's face,' he said. Now Moussa's was unquestionably a driver's face. It was like an old coffee-colored parchment. . . . The grizzled hair of his cheeks matted his face almost to the eyes; his beard might have been a sprig of withered tamarisk bush; his eyes, neither expectant nor reminiscent, infinitely patient, infinitely resigned, were cast from long habit on the sky-line.

"Moussa and the camel are inseparably connected in my memory. When I used to wake in the desert from dreaming of some English garden or sheepskins to see the camel's arched neck framing a starry ring of sky, with head poised so motionless, that were it not for a slight twitching of the mouth you would think the patient beast asleep. My thoughts turned instinctively to Moussa. The old man would be nursing his beaked coffee-pot over the scanty embers of a thorn-bush fire, as patient as fate. He

looked like one who had been devoted from his youth to a great trust in which his life centered. I cannot remember ever having seen Moussa or the camel asleep. Moussa never looked quite comfortable when out of the saddle; the joggling swing of the camel was second nature to him, and I have no doubt that he would have suffered extreme discomfort in an easy chair.

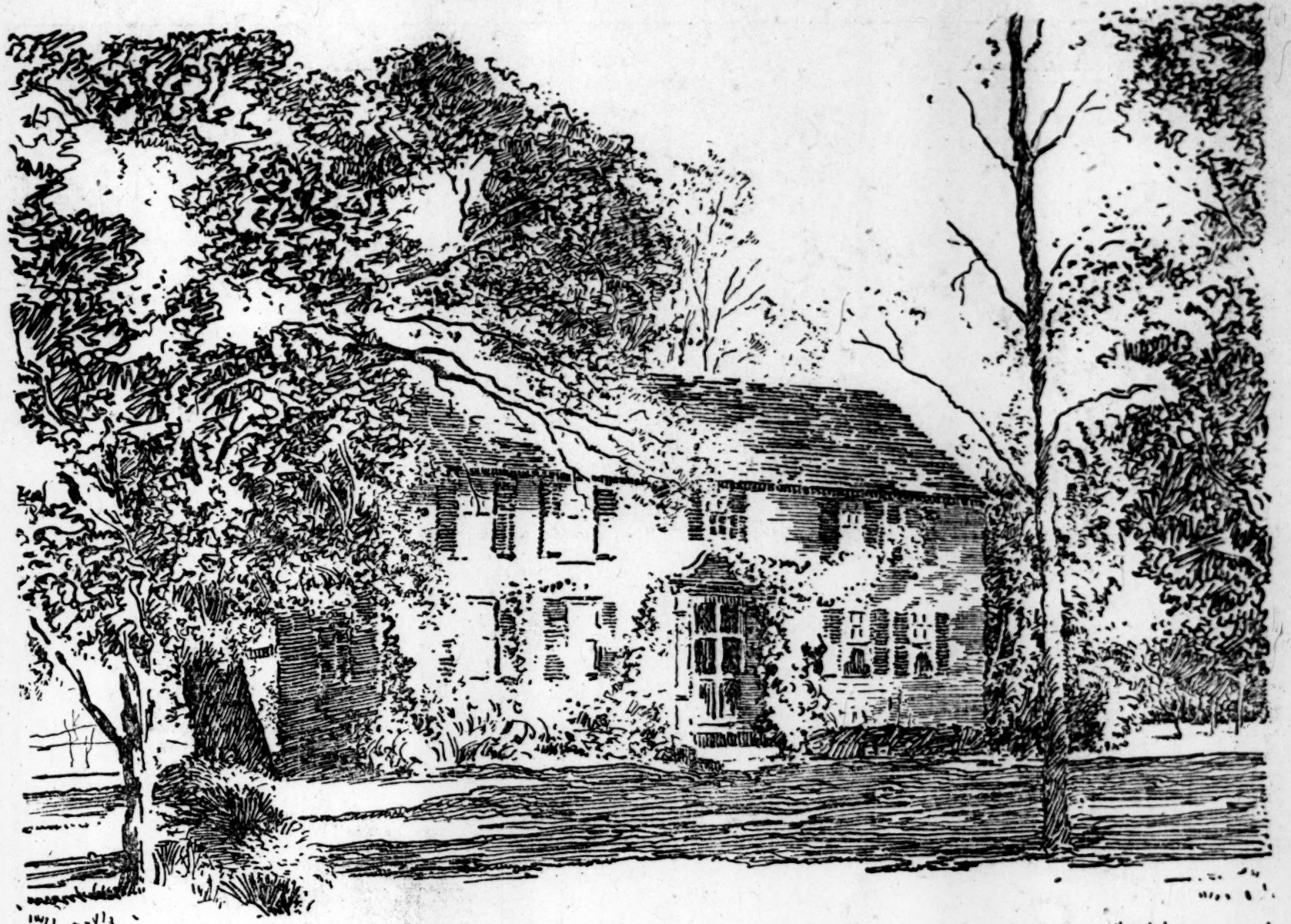
"The old man was plainly clad in long black boots, a very dilapidated, weather-worn sheepskin cloak, and a brown hood clasped with a simple black agal. . . . Relics of brass buttons and an edging of red braid revealed that there had been some pretence of a uniform. As might be expected, his figure was slightly bent, and his gait a rather difficult shambling; but he never lost his peculiar Arab dignity, which was heightened perhaps by the burden of his trust and the memory of that longer journey of his youth to . . . Mecca.

"At least such were my impressions of Hadji Moussa, the old man who, in oriental parlance, was my father and my mother during the long ride over the desert from Baghdad to Damascus. I obeyed him in all things implicitly, as one does the captain of a ship. His attitude was paternal enough to make me feel a child again and wonder if I had been good at the end of each day. Life in the desert with Moussa was so new and unaccustomed."

"We started without the post. It

was to follow in the evening and pick up us before we reached Hitt on the Euphrates, whence we struck off into the desert of Palmyra. We traveled very slowly that first day, and an hour before sunset we turned off the track to some shepherd's huts on the left, where Moussa was warmly welcomed. . . . In the middle of the night a little twelve-hand rat of a pony arrived, panting and neighing, laden with the mails and a second postman, and escorted by two Zaptiehs, privates of the Turkish military police. In my imaginations I had pictured the famous post, half a score of men splendidly mounted, galloping across country with the mails, attended by a large escort, rearing every twenty miles up to the Euphrates, then a hurried transfer to the fast-trotting dromedaries ready harnessed on the further bank, and the terrible ceaseless ride of eight days and nights over the parched desert to Damascus. The reality fell ludicrously short of my dreams. For two days this poor little spent pony struggled in our wake, and we made short stages, traveling slowly to enable it to keep up with us. I used to sit on the mails to drink my coffee, and when the bags gaped too ominously, Moussa would patch them up with his darning needle."

"In the Euphrates valley every now and then a man would rise from his plow to seize Moussa's hand and raise it to his lips. It is custom of the country; but Hadji Moussa is a very lovable old man."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Old Mission House, as it Stood in Stockbridge, Massachusetts

The first efforts of English missionaries among the American Indians are described by John Fiske in "The Beginnings of New England," but the times of which he speaks antedate by about a century the building of the Old Mission House in 1740 by the Rev. John Sergeant, first missionary to the Stockbridge Indians in Western Massachusetts.

"Missionary work was begun," writes Mr. Fiske, "in 1643 by Thomas Mayhew on the islands of Nantucket

and Martha's Vineyard. The savages at first declared they were not so silly as to barter thirty-seven tutelar deities for one, but after much preaching and many pow-wows Mayhew succeeded in persuading them that the Deity of the white man was mightier than all their manitous. Whether they were got much farther than this toward a comprehension of the white man's religion may be doubted; but they were prevailed upon to let their children learn to read and write, and even to

set up little courts, in which justice was administered according to some of the simplest rules of English law, and from which there lay an appeal to the court of Plymouth. . . . In 1646 Massachusetts enacted that the elders of the churches should choose two persons each year to go and spread the gospel among the Indians. In 1649 Parliament established the Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England, and presently from voluntary contributions the society was able to

dispose of an annual income of £2000. Schools were set up in which agriculture was taught, as well as religion. It was even intended that Indians should go to Harvard College, and a building was erected for their accommodation, but as none came to occupy it, the college printing press was presently set to work there. One solitary Indian student afterward succeeded in climbing to the bachelor's degree.—Caleb Cheeshahtemuck of the class of 1665. It was this one occasion that was marvelous, not the failure of the scheme, which vividly shows how difficult it was for the white man of that day to understand the limitations of the red man."

Humility and Independence

"We shall find, I think, on looking below the surface, that Humility is the true mother and nurse of Independence; and that Pride, which is so often supposed to stand to her in that relation, is, in reality, the stepmother, by whom is wrought—novercalibus

odis—the very destruction and ruin of Independence." Sir Henry Taylor says in "Notes from Life: The Statesman."

"For pride has a perpetual reference to the estimation in which we are held by others; fear of opinion is of the essence of it; and with this fear upon us it is impossible that we should be independent. The proud man is of all men the most vulnerable; and as there is nothing that rankles and festers more than wounded pride, he has much cause for fear. Pride, therefore—whether active or passive—whether it goes forth to claim the deference of mankind, or secludes itself from the danger of their disrespect—has always much at stake, and leads a life of caution and solicitude. Humility, on the contrary, has no personal objects, and leads its life in the service which is perfect freedom."

"There is no more of personal merit in a great intellect than in a great estate. It is the use which is made of the one and of the other which should found the claim to respect; and the man who has it at heart to make the best use he can of either, will not be much occupied with them as a means of commanding respect. Thus it is that respect is commonly least due, as well as least willingly accorded, where it is arrogated most, and that independence is hardly possessed where it is much insisted on. 'The proud man,' says St. Jerome, 'who is the poor man,' braggeth outwardly, but beggeth

inwardly.' The humble man, who thinks little of his independence, is the man who is strong in it; and he who is not solicitous of respect will commonly meet with as much as he has occasion for. 'Who calls?' says the old shepherd in 'As You Like It': 'Your betters,' is the insolent answer; and what is the shepherd's rejoinder? 'Else are they very wretched.' By what retort, reprisal, or repartee could it have been made half so manifest that the insult had lighted upon armor of proof? Such is the invincible independence of humility."

"The declaration of our Saviour, that the meek shall inherit the earth, may be understood, I think, as verified in the very nature and attributes of meekness. The dross of the earth the meek do not inherit; the 'damnable hereditas' of the earth's pomps and vanities descends to others; but all the true enjoyments, the wisdom, love, peace, and independence, which earth can bestow, are assured to the meek as in their meekness inherent. 'Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus.' It depends on our own hearts to cast off the bondage of pride with all its chains and sores, and by meekness to possess the earth. For this possession comes not by observation and saying, 'Lo here!' or, 'Lo there!' but as the Kingdom of God is within us, so also is the inheritance of the earth."

"How much that Genius boasts as hers, And fancies hers alone, On you, meek spirits, Faith confers! The proud have further gone, Perhaps, through life's deep maze, Alone possess the labyrinth's clue."

"To you the costliest spoils of thought, Wisdom, unclaim'd, yields up; To you the far-sought pearl is brought, And melted in your cup; To you her nard and myrrh she brings, Like orient gifts to infant kings."

"The single eye alone can see All truths around us thrown, In their eternal unity; The humble ear alone Has room to hold and time to prize The sweetness of life's harmonies."

"(Aubrey de Vere.)"

Moral Integrity

The world has yet to understand the intellectual efficiency derived from moral qualities,—how the candor of a modest, and the clearness of an unperturbed mind attain results beyond the reach of mere intelligence and adroitness,—how conscious integrity gives both insight and directness to mental operations, and elevation above the plane of selfish motives affords a more comprehensive, and therefore a more reliable view of affairs, than the keenest examination based exclusively on personal ability.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Hoover Food Control Policy

Nobody, no concern, no corporation, no interest in the United States engaged in the pursuit of business along legitimate lines, need entertain any misgivings with relation to the operation of the food control law under the administration of Herbert C. Hoover. The policy to be pursued, as indicated in the statement issued by that official, promptly upon notification of his appointment and following sharply upon the conclusion of a conference with the President, is so clearly in accord with the expressed sentiment of the public, concerning the need and scope of regulation, that it should cause no anxiety or disturbance save in those quarters where reformation, amounting to an almost revolutionary change of methods, is a recognized necessity. The purposes of the administration of the law are evidently exactly what its framers intended. These purposes are the elimination of vicious speculation, extortion, and wasteful practices, the stabilization of prices, the conservation of home supplies, and the safeguarding of exports, while fully cooperating with the Allies in the feeding of their people. Expressed in another way, the primal aim of the administrator will be to save and conserve all necessary supplies at home, to prevent speculation, exploitation, and extortion, and to extend to the Allies the measure of protection deemed essential, and even vital, to American interests during the progress and until the conclusion of the war.

Instead of arraying itself against the business men of the country, the food administration courts their co-operation. There is not a thought of interfering in the least degree with legitimate industry, commerce, or trade. "I do not believe," says Mr. Hoover, "that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and same use of supplies by the great majority of the American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man, whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war, which he admits and deprecates as deeply as ourselves, but," and these are words that cannot be impressed too deeply upon the thought and conscience of the people to whom they are directed.

If there be those who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice; if there are men or organizations scheming to increase the trials of this country, we shall not hesitate to apply to the full the drastic coercive powers that Congress has conferred upon us in this instrument.

There can be no misunderstanding here; the warning is plain; nor can there be any misconception as to the class for whom it is intended. Instead of little meddlings, trifling punitive measures, the arrest or the fining of every small offender; instead of dealing with the situation locally, or sectionally, or with separate individuals or interests, the aim will be to effect such constructive regulations as will render gambling, extortion, and other wasteful practices impossible. The public is promised, without qualification, relief from the exactions of the profiteer. Those who expend talent and skill in the invention of processes in trade which, while cheating the producer and consumer alike, bring into disrepute the majority of honest traders, are to be dealt with according to their deserts. This can be interpreted only to mean that the unconscionable combinations now in control of sources of supply, of the products of the fields, the mines and the forests, of the things commonly recognized as needful to human welfare, are to be broken up. The people of the United States will breathe more freely than they have for years, when they find this accomplished, through the regular operation of law, and in a manner calculated to strengthen, rather than to weaken, both individual and collective effort under democratic rule.

But the people themselves are not to escape observation and, where necessary, correction, although greater attention is to be given to guidance than to reproof. They have pointed out to them again the condition to which a hideous war has reduced millions of persons in other lands, and they are shown how clearly it is their duty toward their kind to avoid every form of extravagance and waste that these people in eastern countries may be succored and regularly supplied. "Seventy per cent of our people," says Mr. Hoover, "are well known to be as thrifty and careful as any in the world, and they consume but little or no more than is necessary. It is not too much to ask the other 30 per cent, by simpler living, to reduce their consumption." Surely not, in the face of the shortage in the allied countries. The United States, as the food administrator truly puts it, has in its abundance and in its waste an ample supply to carry the distressed abroad, as well as the population at home, over the next winter without suffering. If the Republic fails in this, it will be because its citizens have fallen short of the performance of the duty they owe the country.

The allied nations, like their own, are involved in a struggle to assure the dominance of democracy. Every pound of food saved in the United States, at the cost, if need be, of individual sacrifice, contributes toward the winning of the war.

Spain and the U-Boat

The latest dispatches from Madrid, telling of a protest, addressed by Germany to Spain, against the latter's determination to intern the German submarine, which recently put into Corunna for repairs, makes especially interesting reading. Some weeks ago, another German submarine, the U C-52, put into Cadiz under very similar circumstances. It remained for eighteen days, and then was allowed to depart. This action on the part of Spain provoked much adverse comment in allied countries, notably in France. It naturally also aroused the antagonism of that section of Spain which favored strong measures against Germany. Spain was clearly in a difficulty. The French and British authorities imme-

diately took up the matter, and, although apparently no agreement was come to as to the interpretation of the Hague Convention's ruling on the matter, Spain issued a decree forbidding any submarine to enter Spanish waters, on the pain of being interned and detained.

On this point the Spanish statement was perfectly explicit. When, therefore, another German submarine put into Corunna, the other day, the authorities in Madrid could not be expected to act in any other way than they did, namely, intern the boat. On no point, perhaps is the Hague Convention more obscure than on this question of repairs to warships. Article 17 of the convention, in this connection, is worth quoting. It runs as follows: "In neutral ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only carry out such repairs as are absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy, and may not add in any manner whatsoever to their fighting force. The local authorities of the neutral power shall decide what repairs are necessary, and these must be carried out with the least possible delay."

Germany, in her statement, insists that Spain has no right to set up "a new law for herself during the progress of the war," and it declares that Spain's action contravenes the Hague Convention. There is nothing to be gained, at the present moment, by raising the question of whether or not there is any longer any appeal to the Hague Convention on such a matter, but whether or not Germany has any right of appeal is, at this hour, not an open question.

The key to the situation is, perhaps, to be found in the concluding portion of the most recent dispatch from Madrid on the matter, which states that there is a general feeling that Germany means to provoke yet another serious situation on this question. There is always a "prospect," in the German estimate, in a situation where "anything may happen."

Winnipeg and After

Now that the great win-the-war Liberal Convention at Winnipeg is over, it is possible to form some just estimate of what has been accomplished, and of the indications as to the political sentiment of the country which these accomplishments afford. One fact emerges with remarkable prominence, and it is this, to a great number of people interested in the question, Winnipeg has been a disappointment. There was a very large consensus of opinion, immediately prior to the meeting of the convention, that Canadian Liberalism had an opportunity for a big policy, and would seize it; that Canadian Liberals would be prepared to show that they were ready to rise fully to the occasion, to recognize the unimportance of party issues, at the present juncture, and to place the well-being of the nation, and all that its alliances entailed, before everything else.

This opinion was held right up to the first meeting of the convention. As soon as the proceedings began, however, it became apparent that the party spirit was still very strong, and, as the program progressed, it became evident that many Liberals had learned nothing, and forgotten nothing, during the last three years. One delegate, indeed, as was pointed out in dispatches from Winnipeg, shed significant light on the situation when he said, in the debate on the national Government resolution, that he frankly objected to the discussion, because he had come to the convention to vote for the Liberal Party, under the Liberal leader, and he did not see the necessity for any other line of argument.

Now, it is true it has been contended, in many quarters, that the convention did not really express the sentiments of the great mass of Canadian Liberals. Already rumors are abroad of the convocation of a new convention. On the other hand, the great win-the-war resolution, passed by the convention, is being pointed to as a sound declaration of policy, and as proving the determination of the Canadian Liberals to stop at no sacrifice in order to win the war. Any perusal of the text of the resolution must show that, on the surface, there is good ground for such a claim; but when it is read in connection with what happened at the convention, and especially in connection with the determined way in which the conference rejected the proposal for compulsion in the matter of keeping up the efficiency of the Canadian regiments at the front, it must be admitted that the expression is more than open to the suspicion of speciousness.

All other considerations, however, are overshadowed by the partisan spirit of the convention. In all belligerent countries an effort is being made to sink party differences more and more, and to concentrate on the one great national object, that of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. It is particularly regrettable, therefore, to find that, in Canada, these differences are being accentuated, rather than diminished, and there are not lacking indications that many Liberals who took part in the convention at Winnipeg, and who voted in support of the party resolutions, are already "standing aghast" at what they have done. There is a world of significance in the meeting which was held last Thursday at Rideau Hall, in Ottawa, when representatives of all parties gathered together, presumably to try to find some reconciliation of existing differences, and it is to be earnestly hoped that both Liberals and Conservatives, at the present moment, will discern the necessity of sinking individual views, and of making some attempt to see the present great war issues in their true perspective. It needs to be, once again, insisted that, at this time, no political reputation or career is of the smallest interest to anybody who recognizes the true nature of the business in hand. Where the party politician is concerned, there is indeed only one just comment, and that is, in the words of Mercutio, "A plague o' both your houses!"

The Development of Mindoro

MINDORO, seventh in size of the Philippine Islands, and potentially one of the richest of the group, is a liability rather than an asset of the insular Government. There has been a deficit in its revenues annually for years past, and, for its own good, this has been met by the central Administration, almost to the present time

with too little objection. Taken with its dependent islands, Mindoro has an area of 4224 square miles, its greatest length being 100 miles and its greatest width 58 miles. The interior forms a mountainous plateau, which is covered by unbroken and immensely valuable virgin forests. From this table the land slopes, at some points abruptly, at others gently, toward the sea. A river system radiates from the plateau, offering an almost perfect means of transportation for logs to the coast. In the uplands are numerous coal beds and other mineral deposits. The lowlands are very fertile. So prolific was Mindoro at one time, in the production of rice, that it was popularly called "the granary of the Philippines." Sugar, cotton, hemp, and other crops thrive on the island, when properly cultivated. Yet its economic conditions are extremely backward, and a large part of its population is in a constant state of poverty. It has altogether about 39,000 inhabitants. Among these are 18,000 Tagalogs, 7,200 Mangayans, 2,000 Visayans, and of Ilocanos less than 1,000. Of the whole, over 7,000 are pronounced savage; a large proportion of the remainder are densely ignorant.

Secretary of the Interior, Palma, of the insular Government, bent upon learning the cause or causes of this backwardness, visited Mindoro not long ago, and carried on a very thorough inquiry into the shortcomings and needs of its people. Two things he found to be essential to the island's prosperity, first, an increase and decided change in its population; and, second, development of the natural resources. There has been little communication between different parts of the island, or between the island and its neighbors, for many years. Secretary Palma proposes, as a first step, the establishment of a regular ship or launch service around the island, which he hopes will stimulate social and commercial intercourse, at the same time affording an outlet for local products. As the next step, he proposes colonizing the island with a large number of progressive people from towns in the Province of Batangas. Finally, he recommends that the central Administration should give all necessary aid to the colonists, and to such of the present inhabitants as shall cooperate with the new arrivals in developing industries.

Incidental to his plan, which is indicative of the determination of the native element in the Philippines to prove their ability to govern, he advises the concentration of the Mangayans and other delinquents, now scattered over the island, until they shall have been better instructed in the art of self-support. Placed in colonies, and given patient teaching, he thinks these people, instead of being a weight upon the industrious on the island, will become helpful to themselves and to others.

Only good wishes can go forth from the United States to Secretary Palma, and to every one of his compatriots, who are striving to bring the Philippines as a whole up to a high standard of government.

Handsome Is That Handsome Does

Yes, but what chance has the citizen of doing handsomely by himself or the community at large when he is required or permitted to carry on his occupation on the basis that he surrender entirely many of the things which most of us are not prepared to do without, and without the enjoyment of which he is likely to be robbed of his good looks as well. It is true that he himself may be a consenting party to the whole transaction, and that he may argue that by living in the very heart of the city he is thereby saved the expense of a railway journey, and can thus afford to work longer hours. But if the facilities thus secured are at the expense of his natural aspirations for the sweet charm of occasional rustic pursuits and that period of quietude which every one needs as part of his recreation, is not the price paid by the community too high? This is a theme that has been frequently discussed, and many experiments have been tried, but too often the purely economic aspect is allowed to sway the argument in favor of the herded dwelling place and its concomitant vintages and ugly streets. If on the strength of the cheap and rapid transportation attaching to these conditions, more and more time is exacted of the willing worker, again we ask Is not the price paid too high?

For the price which a nation pays in allowing its workers full freedom to surrender their individual right to recreation and leisure is paid in the good looks, the physique and general well-being of the people as a whole. It must surely be true to say that one sad, dull, and listless face seen in the streets reflects upon the community as a whole, for it tells a tale of conditions that have been either permitted or encouraged in the race against time. But when these sad, expressionless faces are multiplied by hundreds, it is time that that community should begin to realize that it is living on its capital, physically speaking, and that neither the physique nor the efficiency of a community can be saved from deterioration, if those things that constitute individual well-being are allowed to be squandered ruthlessly, whether under the pressure of patriotism or sheer necessity.

Commenting on the prevailing ugliness of the people in the streets, a well-known writer has recently remarked:

"Granted that an expressive face with interest in life, stamped on it is better than 'chocolate box' or 'barber's block' good looks; that agility and strength are better than symmetry without agility and strength; the trouble is that there is no interest stamped on so many of our faces, no agility or strength in so many of our limbs."

This is a serious indictment, but one that cannot be laid aside lightly. How can we refuse to admit that, too often, the faces in our great cities are lusterless, ugly, and dissatisfied. It is curious how little we dwell on these or think of them at all, because we like to reserve our interest for those lively and expressive faces which tell a happier tale.

When, however, the demand appears, as it inevitably will, for shorter hours of work, more time for recreation, fresh air, and good food for every overworked citizen, let us see that each one of us, enthusiast for honest labor though he be, be found, not grudging these concessions to his neighbor but cheerfully indorsing them.

Indeed, we should even now insist that provision be made to secure them for him, for thus the sooner will he make us glad with his countenance.

Notes and Comments

THE record of a young Norwegian sailor as a sound sleeper, lately commented on in the Norwegian papers, is hard to beat. His steamer had been torpedoed, and the crew had taken to the boats and been rescued by a British armed trawler. One sailor was missing, who was known to have been sleeping below before the attack of the U boat. At the request of the Norwegian captain, the trawler was steered close to the sinking steamer, and a few rifle shots were fired at the porthole where the sailor's quarters were. Shortly afterwards, the seaman appeared on deck, jumped overboard, and was picked up by the trawler's boat. He had not been awakened when the torpedo struck the ship!

A NEWS item in a Kentucky paper gives the impression that honeybees which carry on their industry in the more secluded sections are somewhat behind the times, surprising as the intimation may appear. The item referred to tells of a farmer finding a store of honey in a tree which was cut down, in a rather remote section, and the information is added that the honey was of the "old-fashioned kind." The observation may, however, be accounted for on the reasonable hypothesis that the writer of the article labored under the impression that the honey sold in bottles was made by bees with advanced notions as to how honey should be made. The imputation is unjust.

A WELL-KNOWN provincial paper in England makes itself responsible for the following story: The tramcar was hopelessly overcrowded, and several people who had achieved the upper deck, were transgressing all regulations by standing. "Now, then," called out the girl conductor, with emphasis, "you can't stand on top." "Well," said one literalist, smiling blandly, as he peered down the steps, "we are standing, whether we can or not." The girl answered nothing, but promptly pressed a button. The car jumped forward, and the literalist involuntarily took a seat on the floor. "There," said the girl, apparently in complete good humor, quoting the barrister in a famous play, "you think you can, but you can't."

IT WILL be no difficult matter for the casual observer of current affairs in the United States to name, upon the adjournment of the present session of Congress, at least a half dozen Senators who are not in line for the presidency or the vice-presidency of the United States in 1920.

THERE is an amusing little story about Sir Eric Geddes as a boy which shows the new First Lord of the Admiralty possessed of resourcefulness at an early age. He was somewhere about ten when, on being given ten shillings by his father as pocket money, he forthwith went and spent it all on a second or third hand bone-shaker. This earned him a severe reprimand from his parent for reckless extravagance, but the culprit rose to the occasion. Going out the next day he returned, having sold the bone-shaker for £2.

IN SIMPLER times than these, when the country was new and frills were few, the isolated settler in the United States, in need of a new pair of shoes, was wont to have his wife take the measure. This she did by standing him against a wall, and clipping twigs to meet the length, breadth, and instep height of his woolen-stockinged feet. The next time anybody she knew, and could trust, was going to town, she sent the twigs to the shoemaker, or to the general storekeeper, who took pride in filling the order. In those halcyon days, \$2 was considered a fair price for a pair of low shoes, and \$5 for a pair of boots, prices that are now as obsolete as twig measurements.

THE American Indian of the dime-novel period practiced camouflage regularly. Frequently he played the rôle of a bush, while stealing up, at nightfall, upon the paleface. Clumps of foliage, it will be recalled, were often found by the eagle-eyed hunter to have moved during the night. Once, Buckskin Hank of the Rosebud, on entering what he supposed to be a grove of young cottonwoods, found himself surrounded by a band of Comanches, who, throwing off their disguise, rushed upon him! At this moment, however, three tall oaks, hard by, fell upon the redskins, and rescued him. The fall oaks, it is unnecessary to say, were Buckskin's trusty companions, who, suspecting the artifice of the Comanches, had beaten them at their own game.

IT WILL be remembered that Germany professed to rejoice when William J. Bryan resigned as Secretary of State, contending that it meant a divided people in the United States on the subject of the war. Now that five of Germany's ministers of state have resigned in one group, it would be interesting to know just how Germany feels about that.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by a Southern paper that several thousand acres of State-owned lands, in an undeveloped and undeveloped section of that Commonwealth, have been sold to speculators for cash. Although the terms of the sale are not announced, the deal is regarded as an advantageous one for the State, perhaps on the theory followed by a friend of a Western horse trader, who, when told by the latter that he had "swapped off the black colt," immediately replied: "Jim, you made a good trade."

UNDER a ruling of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game of Massachusetts, only a few shore birds may be "taken" this season. These include black-breasted and golden plover, winter and summer yellowlegs, rails, coots, jacksnipe, and gallinules. But why should any shore birds be "taken"? What sport, in the name of common sense, can anybody, capable of thinking, find in hunting yellowlegs, jacksnipes, coots, and the rest?